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Chaitra 14, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 4, 1967/Chaitra 14, 1889 Saka.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Janardan Jaganath Shinkre (Panjim)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Foodgrains

+

*229. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:**
Shri D C. Sharma:
Shri M. Sudarsanam:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the shortfall in the production of foodgrains during the current year; and

(b) the amount of food aid assured from foreign countries and the quantum already imported during the current year, country-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D Ering): (a) The firm estimates of production of various foodgrains are likely to be available some time in July-August after the close of the current Agricultural year 1966-67. According to the present indications, the overall production of foodgrains in the country during 1966-67 is likely to be as low as about 76 million tonnes. This is more than the production of 72.3 million tonnes in 1965-66 but much below the production of 89 million tonnes in 1964-65.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-206/67].

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: We have fixed a target date of 1971 for attaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains. Even in a good year of harvest like 1964-65, when production reached a target of 89 million tonnes, we imported a large quantity of foodgrains. Have we fixed any target of production on attaining which we shall not import any more foodgrains, even earlier than 1971?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): As far as the tentative formulation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan is concerned, we expect that by the end of 1970-71, we may be in a position to have a production of 120 million tonnes. That is our expectation. With a normal season, rainfall, etc., perhaps this may be realised.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Our imports in the past have not had much relation to the shortfall in production of foodgrains in our country, but are usually in direct proportion to the area and the number of towns covered by statutory and informal rationing. When these imports come down and become zero by 1971, may I know what alternative arrangements Government are going to make immediately and in the near future for feeding the ration areas?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have submitted, our strategy lies in increasing the internal production and natu-

rally through procurement, etc., we should be in a position to meet the requirements of the ration cities.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So far as the strategy is concerned, they have always failed miserably not only in the case of production but also in the case of distribution Of course, the hon. Minister has been talking about the strategy of production. May I know what steps they are going to introduce so far as major distribution between towns, cities and villages is concerned?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The overall position of distribution can improve only on the basis of availability of foodgrains and as I have been submitting, some sort of satisfactory position can be arrived at only by raising the agricultural production. There is no other way. Of course, regulations, controls, etc. will have to be administered properly.

Shri C. C. Desai: Will Government please say what our immediate need of imports this year is, what we are expected to obtain or get and what we propose to do without the balance? Is not this shortage created more by the enforcement of *zonebandi* than by less production in the country?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: According to the firm indications available at the moment, the quantity available through imports is 55 lakhs tonnes, and it may be possible for us to utilise these imports up to the period June-July. Thereafter, we are trying to get more quantities in the international markets and from the USA too.

Shri R. Barua: In view of the recent condition imposed by America that there should be a matching grant from the consortium countries, may I know whether Government consider it desirable to depend on foreign food aid, and if not, what the concrete approach is and how Government are going to meet the problem?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have already explained, it is not desirable for us in future to be dependent on imports. But in view of two consecutive droughts and very serious and sharp shortfall in production we have to see that we import adequate quantities, at least to what extent which will no put a large hardship on large sections of the population.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the hon. Minister tell us why while in 1950-51 when the production of foodgrains was as low as 51 million tonnes and the import was only a million tonnes, there was no specific shortage in the country, yet, after we have produced 76 million tonnes this year, and with a provisional import of 5.5 million tonnes, as stated by the hon. Minister, how could there be shortage now particularly since in 1950-51 the *per capita* food supply was about 394 gms. per day whereas at 76 million tonnes production, without taking into account imports, the per capita consumption will be as high as 420 gms. per day? Is it really a problem of excessive wastage in transportation and storage every year or is it really a problem of food production?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As the hon. Member himself is well aware, there has been a substantial increase in our population; though a substantial increase in agricultural production has also taken place, we have not been in a position to keep pace with the increasing requirements of the increasing population, and that is why there is some gap between requirement and availability

Shri D N. Patodia: The hon. Minister has not understood my question aright After taking into account the increase in population, the per capita availability is very much more today. Is it a problem of shortage of food or is it a problem of excessive wastage of food in transportation and in storage?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There is some amount of wastage in transport, storage etc. But recently, as a result of various measures adopted by the Government, the loss during transit and the loss in storage etc. has been reduced to a considerable extent. As regards the exact percentages, I

shall have to find out, and I would require separate notice.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Would he please supply us the figures in regard to wastage in storage and in transit in the course of the last ten years?

Mr. Speaker: That is a separate question.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1966 में कितना फुडग्रेन सरकारी गोदामों में खराब हुआ, इस समय जो फूड ग्रेन है वह कितना है और जो लोकल खरीद है वह कितनी है ? इसके साथ ही जो फूड ग्रेन इम्पार्ट किया गया उसके बाद यह हिसाब लगाया गया कि कुल कितना घाटा हुआ ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I would require notice to ascertain the exact loss. As far as the import figure is concerned, I may submit that last year we imported about 10.4 million tonnes.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon Minister has just stated that the present reduction in the availability of foodgrains has been due, in spite of the increase in imports, to the increase in population. Will he tell us the percentage of increase in population, the percentage of increase in production of foodgrains, and the percentage of increase in imports? Has he really worked out the simple arithmetic of these things and has he not seen that the increase in population has been much less than the increase in production?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: For all these figures, I require notice. I can give broad figures, not detailed ones of the type asked for.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to suggest one thing. We have at least 30—40 Members wanting to ask questions. Every day we are able to cover only three or four questions. If we want to carry on like this, I have absolutely no objection. We have already debated the food situation. Again this question has come up. If we continue to spend more time on this, we will lose the opportunity to put the other important questions. If the House considers that we have spent enough time on this, I will call a few more and then proceed When so many Members get up to ask questions, it is embarrassing for me to refuse to allow them.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : स्पीकर साहब, मेरी अर्ज यह है कि जब मिनिस्टरों से कहिये कि वे तैयार होकर आयें, ऐसी बात न कहें.....

شری عبدالغنی : سپیکر صاحب - میرا عرض یہ ہے کہ ذرا منسٹروں سے کہیئے کہ وہ تیار ہوکر آئیں - ایسی بات نہ کہیں . . . .

Mr. Speaker: When I am on my legs, he should not rise. It looks as though this question is very important. But I am only drawing the House's attention to this fact that we are covering only three or four questions every day.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अध्यक्ष जी, बिहारमें १० लाख टन हर साल गल्ला होता है और इसमें 13 लाख टन के शार्टेज का ख्याल है । इस साल अन्दाजा है कि 30 फीसदी से भी कम गल्ला बिहार मे हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि हमारे—मिनिस्टर साहब भी बिहार से आते हैं और इनके एरिये मे भी ज्यादा तकलीफ और तबाही है —55 लाख टन इन को बाहर से मिल रहा है, उसमे से बिहार को हर महीने कितना देना चाहते हैं। अभी 1 लाख 78 हजार टन देते हैं, जबकि बिहार गवर्नमेंट की माग है कि हमको हर महीने में तीन लाख टन दिया जाय । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की हालत को देखते हुये वे उसको कितना देना चाहते हैं ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: If you are going to allow questions about one State in particular, then other Members will have to ask questions about other States also.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: This question was raised during the food debate, but not replied to.

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): अभी जितना बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं इसी में सारे देश का काम चलाना है। अभी महीने में साढ़े सात लाख टन अलग अलग प्रांतो को दिया जा रहा है। बिहार की समस्या कठिन जरूर है, लेकिन यह उम्मीद करना कि तीन लाख टन उन को महीने में दिया जा सकेगा संभव नही है, तब तो यह 5 लाख टन जो मंगा रहे हैं उसमें से अधिकाश उन्ही को दे देना पड़ेगा। अभी इस महीने में बिहार को एक लाख 85 हजार टन दिया है, कोशिश इस बात को रहेगी कि अगर मल्क में ज्यादा प्रोक्योरमेंट हो गया और गुंजाइश हुई और दूसरे स्टेटस को जरूरियात कुछ कम हुई तो बिहार को कुछ थोड़ा बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that the major part of the imported foodgrains comes from the USA, may I know what exactly is the position now regarding the basis on which the US supply of foodgrains is to come in future. That is to say, they are giving us 2 million tonnes this year on a concessional basis, which means that we can continue to pay in rupees instead of in dollars. After the present consignment is completed, in future if we want to import from the USA, will it be that it will not be on a concessional basis, that means that we will have to pay in dollars? If so, what is the implication thereof for our economy?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: We cannot say anything about the future, at present because the meeting is going on in Geneva.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They have passed a new law in the US.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Maybe. It all depends upon the agreement we enter into with them. Therefore, I am not in a position at present to say what the position will be in future.

In this connection, may I add one thing? A question was raised the other day about a copy of the agreement being laid on the Table. I am told that a copy has already been placed in the Library of the House on the 23rd February this year. So I do not think it will be necessary to lay a copy on the Table.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: On a point of order. I am very happy to know that a copy of the agreement has been placed in the Library. But when I raised the question whether it would be laid on the Table, the hon. Minister of State replied that 'it will not be in the public interest'. It was placed in February, and after that only last week we were told that it was not in the public interest to place it on the Table of the House. What kind of a reply is given by the Minister!

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am sorry I was not aware that the document had actually been placed in the Library by the Commerce Ministry.

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma: Are Government aware of the complaint that the quality of the imported foodgrains is very poor, that what is not wanted there is dumped on us here? May I know what steps will be taken by the Government to improve the quality of the imported food.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We are ourselves taking the wheat that has been imported which we are getting here in the ration shops, and I can say from personal experience that the quality is not bad.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : क्या वजीर साहब फरमायेंगे कि उन्होंने मुल्क में जो गल्ले की इस वक्त स्थिति है उसके पेशे नजर सर्वे किया है ? अगर वे बिहार को आज जितनी जरूरत है उतना नहीं दे पाते तो क्या वह इस तरह की कोई अपील मुल्क से करेंगे कि लोग एक वक्त खाना खायें, हम दो वक्त का खाना नहीं दे सकते, ताकि बजाय इसके कि वे इस उम्मीद

में रहें कि हिन्द सरकार हमें भेजेगी। अगर हिन्द सरकार भेजने की हैसियत में नहीं है तो मुल्क के लोगों को कान्फीडेन्स में लेकर उन से कहा जाय कि इतनी कुरबानी मुल्क वालों को करनी चाहिये, ताकि वे फाकाकशी से बच जायें।

[شری عبدالغنی - کیا وزیر صاحب فرمائینگے کہ انہوں نے ملک میں جو غلہ کی اس وقت ستھیتی ہے اسکے پیش نظر سروے کیا ہے - اگر وہ برائے کو آج جتنای ضرورت ہے اتنا نہیں دے پاتے تو کیا وہ اس طرح کی کوئی اپیل ملک سے کرینگے کہ لوگ ایک وقت کھانا کھائیں - ہم دو وقت کا نہیں دے سکتے - تاکہ بجائے اس کے کہ وے اس امید میں رہیں کہ ہند سرکار ہمیں بھیجیگی اگر ہند سرکار بھیجنے کی حیثیت میں نہیں ہے تو ملک کے لوگوں کو کانفیڈینس میں لیکر ان سے کہا جائے کہ اتنی قربانی ملک والوں کو کرنہ چاہیئے تاکہ وے فاقہ کشی سے بچ سکیں]

श्री जगजीवन राम : जहां तक देहाती इलाकों का सवाल है, ऐसे सूबे जो अनाज के मामले में अपनी जरूरत भर पैदा कर रहे हैं वहां उन के सूबे में इन्तजाम का सवाल है, फाका करने का सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन मैं मुल्क से इतनी अपील जरूर करना चाहता हूं कि एक दाना भी अनाज का बरबाद नहीं होना चाहिये, एक टुकड़ा भी बरबाद नहीं होना चाहिये, ताकि हम अनाज को बचा सकें और जहां उसकी जरूरत है वहां पहुंचा सकें।

श्री शिव नारायण : श्रीमन, आपके द्वारा मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, जो आज भूख से पीड़ित है, उसको कितना अनाज दिया गया है और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने आप से क्या डिमांड किया था ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखे की वजह से बहुत परेशानी रही है। जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सवा लाख टन अनाज प्रति मास दिया जा रहा है, अब वह प्रांत के किस किस हिस्से में पहुंचे, उसका प्रबन्ध करना प्रांतीय सरकार का काम है, केन्द्र सरकार को इसे नहीं देखना है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि.....

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। यह जो प्रश्न है—यह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और सप्लाई से सरोकार नहीं रखता है, यह सरोकार रखता है कि हमारी प्रोडक्शन कितनी है और बाहर से कितना आया है, अगला प्रश्न इस से सम्बन्धित है .....

Mr. Speaker: But we have covered the whole food policy. Last supplementary. Mr. Yadav.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि खुलाई और गोदामों में अनाज रखने में जो छीजत होती थी, वह कम हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह छीजत जो काटी जाती है उसका आधार क्या है ? क्या छीजत के नाम पर अनाज का गोलमाल होता है—इस तरह की शिकायतें भी आई हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन कर दूं कि प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आता इसलिए झगड़ा बढ़ता है। मैंने यह कहा कि छीज काटने का आधार क्या है और क्या ऐसी भी शिकायतें आई हैं कि छीज के नाम पर अनाज का गोलमाल हो जाया करता है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The statement I made was that there was a reduction in the loss of foodgrains due to improved storage facilities and new type of godowns was designed and they were now better. Many of the godowns are rat proof. That is why the percentage is less.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका उत्तर ही नहीं आया...

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसका उत्तर बहुत साफ है बाकी अगर कोई बात उस तरह की

माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग में बैठ जाय और वह उसी को बार बार दुहराते रहें तो उससे वह तथ्य तो नहीं बन जाता है बाकी इतने बड़े पैमाने पर जहां यह काम होता है यह मैं कहने का दावा नहीं कर सकता कि कहीं भी कोई गोलमाल नहीं होगा . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैंने छीज काटने के आधार के बारे में पूछा है ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी : छीज क्या होती है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : वेस्टेज । मैं फिर दुहरा दूं कि कहीं भी गोल माल नहीं है इसका मैं दावा नहीं कर सकता बाकी जहां भी गोल माल होगा मैं उसे देखने के लिए तैयार हूं ।

Control on Foodgrains

+

*230. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri N. C. Chatterji:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the working of controls on foodgrains and other food-stuff in the various cities and towns under statutory rationing schemes of the various State Governments;

(b) if so, whether these controls have been successful in solving the food problems;

(c) the steps that are being taken to remedy the defects in the working of the controls;

(d) whether there are any prospects of taking away the controls at least in the States which are not deficit; and

(e) if so, in what manner?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) Such assessment has to be carried out by the State Governments concerned. Information is being collected from them.

(b) These controls were meant to reduce the draw of the statutorily rationed areas of foodgrains from the surrounding rural areas and to reduce consumption in these rationed areas. By and large this purpose has been achieved.

(c) The concerned State Governments who are responsible for enforcing the rationing regulations strictly with a view to eliminating malpractices, also look into defects in the system, if any, with a view to remedying them.

(d) Statutory rationing is intended to cover cities in all States irrespective of whether they are deficit or otherwise.

(e) Does not arise.

श्री स० चं० सामन्त : क्या मैं माननीय मन्त्री से जान सकता हूं कि किन किन राज्यों में कानूनी राशन व्यवस्था कर दी गई है और अभी किन-किन राज्यों में और यह राशन व्यवस्था चालू करने की कोशिश हो रही है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): Sir. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब प्रश्न हिन्दी में पूछा गया है तो उसका उत्तर भी हिन्दी में आना चाहिए ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Calcutta, Greater Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Jalpaiguri and Kanpur. In addition to these, small cities like Sholapur, Visakapatnam, Poona, Nagpur, etc., have been brought under statutory rationing.

श्री स० चं० सामन्त : यह कानूनी राशन व्यवस्था में एकरूपता लाने के लिए कोई कोशिश हो रही है या नहीं; यदि हो रही है तो वह क्या है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र काइताल : हिन्दी में प्रश्न पूछा गया है उत्तर भी इसका हिन्दी में दिलवाया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The original approach is this. Cities with over one million population were to be covered by rationing in the first stage. Then cities with 3.10 lakhs population were to be covered in the second stage. Then will come the turn of the smaller cities. As the hon. Members are aware, introduction of rationing depends upon the availability of foodgrains mostly from the indigenous resources. That means procurement. We are going rather slow as this a year of exceptional drought conditions and so procurement is affected. It is not possible to introduce rationing in all the areas immediately.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: In view of the fact that the prices of foodgrains have gone up because of rationing, controls and restrictions on inter-state movement, will the Government consider the question of relaxation of all sorts of controls over the movement and distribution of foodgrains?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I do not think that it is under contemplation. We consult the Chief Ministers from time to time and we will discuss the general policy at the next conference of Chief Ministers.

Shri Virendra Kumar Shah: In view of the fact that the distribution of *bajra* and *jowar* is controlled by the Government and there are certain parts of Saurashtra where for three years the staple food of *bajra* is not even seen by certain sections of the community, may I know the steps that the Government propose to take to alleviate this very serious difficulty?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We are doing our level best to attend to the needs and difficulties of the drought-affected areas; I quite agree with the hon. Member that there have been certain pockets in Gujarat where the hardship caused to the population is much more as a result of the drought in the last two years.

श्री प० ला० बारपाल : इस वर्तमान राशन व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत भारत के पड़ोसी प्रदेशों में आपस में गल्ले के मूल्यों में काफ़ी अन्तर है जैसे कि राजस्थान में जबकि उसका भाव 60–65 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल है तब उसी के पड़ोसी राज्य पंजाब में उसका भाव 80–90 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है तो इस भारी अन्तर को कम करने और उनमें समानता लाने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है जिससे कि यह अनाज की जमाखोरी, चोर बाजारी और मुनाफाखोरी मिट जाय ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There has been obviously some disparity in the prices prevailing in various areas. In surplus States, obviously the level of prices is slightly lower, while in the deficit areas and the drought-affected areas, the level of prices is higher.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : बहुत से राज्यों में सरकार ने मवेशियों का चारा ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। खास तौर से बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में यह मवेशियों का जो चारा आता है तो उसको भी पुलिस वाले छीन लेते हैं और छोटे छोटे आदमी अगर गल्ला इधर से उधर स्टेट के अन्दर भी ले जाते हैं तो इस कानून का नाजायज फ़ायदा उठा कर पुलिस वाले पब्लिक को तंग करते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस तरह से जो छोटे छोटे आदमी तंग किये जाते हैं वह तंग न किये जा सकें उसके लिए कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाल रही है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We shall try to bring to the notice of the State Governments the facts mentioned by the hon. Member

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in the distribution to the ration shops, some-

times it happens that only coarse grain is given? For example, if the distribution of the ration shops has to be done on the basis of wheat and milo, for a week only milo is given and not wheat. This kind of discrimination has been noticed from State to State and also within the State. May I know whether Government has formulated any policy that if any distribution is made, at least mixed grain should be distributed through the ration shops on an equitable basis?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In the rationed cities, broadly, the quantum of different types of grain which are to be distributed through the ration shops is fixed; we are trying to see that supplies are made available on that basis. If any specific complaint can be brought to the notice of the Government by the hon. lady Member, we shall enquire into it.

Mr. Speaker: Question 231. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri J. M. Biswas: Regarding food I wanted to put a question.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Please allow us on this side also to put some questions.

Mr. Speaker: Question 231; you are not Yashpal Singh. (*Interruption*). Members on either side naturally want to put questions. If one question can be answered for one hour, I will be able to satisfy all the Members. Tomorrow, you may make it a rule to that effect. I have no objection.

Shri Hem Barua: You have meticulously avoided calling the old Members.

Mr. Speaker: Don't you think that I should give a chance to the new Members also? Shri Hem Barua's name is known very well for the last 10 years; he has been putting supplementaries; what happens to the other Members far behind?

Noting of number of Ballot Papers in Voters' Lists

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***231. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the numbers of ballot papers were noted against the names of voters during the Fourth General Elections throughout the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is against the Election Law which enjoins the ballot to be secret; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter to safeguard the secrecy of the ballot in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Under sub-rule (2) of rule 38 of the Conduct of Elections Rules 1961, at the time of issuing a ballot paper to the elector the polling officer shall record the serial number thereof against the entry relating to the elector in the marked copy of the electoral roll as defined in clause (gg) of rule 2(1) of the said Rules. The object of this rule is to make it possible to detect and trace any foul play or malpractice at a polling station. In case of an election dispute where the result of an election is challenged on grounds of impersonation by certain voters, the information furnished in the marked copy of the electoral roll would be necessary and useful.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जबकि हम ने सीक्रेट बैलट का वादा किया हुआ है तो सीक्रेट बैलट तो इस में रहता नहीं है और चुनाव की सैंक्टिटी नष्ट हो जाती है । यह भी आप जानते हैं कि इस बार रूलिंग पार्टी ने कस कर वोटें लिये हैं । अगर मतपत्र पर संख्या न होती तो रूलिंग पार्टी को यह मौका न होता कि वह

जाने के आये । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इसके लिये क्या उपाय किया गया है ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is not correct to say that it violates the secrecy of voting. As a matter of fact, if all the relevant sections under the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the Conduct of Election Rules made thereunder are carefully gone into, it will be found that there is no violation of secrecy

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह ख्याल किया है कि अगर मतपत्र पर संख्या न हो तो भी एलेक्शन उसके बगैर बड़े सुचारू ढग से चलाये जा सकते हैं, और चुनाव की सैक्टिटी कायम रह सकती है । सरकार ने यह नही बतलाया कि किस लिये यह सख्या डाली गई है ।

Shri D. R Chavan: In my main reply I have said:

> "The object of this rule is to make it possible to detect and trace any foul play or malpractice at a polling station In case of an election dispute where the result of an election is challenged on grounds of impersonation by certain voters, the information furnished in the marked copy of the electoral roll would be necessary and useful"

That is the object

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : पोस्टल बैलट पर दो फार्म दिये जाते हैं । दो लिफाफे होते हैं । दोनों लिफाफों में से एक नम्बर इस पर है और एक नम्बर उस पर है । एक पर सीरियल नम्बर है और दूसरे पर नाम और सीरियल नम्बर दोनों हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पोस्टल बैलट जितने दिये गये थे अफसरों को क्या वह सारे आ गये हैं । अगर नही आये हैं तो क्या वह सीक्रेट रहते हैं जब कि दोनों के नाम और दोनों के नम्बर दोनों लिफाफों के ऊपर छाप कर रक्खे जाते हैं ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I shall explain the position. The hon. Member is somewhat confused. The ballot paper is issued to the elector. There is a serial number.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : पोस्टल बैलट पर, बैलट पेपर पर नही ।

Mr. Speaker: He is asking about postal ballot

Shri D. R. Chavan: About the postal ballot also, there is no violation of secrecy.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न का जवाब चाहता हू कि किस तरह से उसकी सीक्रेसी बनी रही । अगर मन्त्री महोदय ने देखा हो तो बतलाये । उन्होंने शायद देखा ही नही है कि किस तरह से आते हैं, दो लिफाफे होते हैं या एक होता है । वह बतलायें । उन्होंने देखा ही नही है ।

Mr Speaker: I agree you may not be convinced, but he has given the answer

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : 1957 के वर्ष में जब वोटिंग होती थी तो वोटर को एक चिट दी जाती थी और वह बाक्स मे डाल कर चला जाता था । उस समय वह उस को बाहर भी ले जा सकता था। इसलिये उस पद्धति को बदल कर अब बैलट पेपर दिया जाता है और उसके नाम पर उसका नम्बर लिखा जाता है । लेकिन वह बैलट पेपर किस को दे या किस को न दे, दूसरा आदमी भी जाकर के उसके नाम पर वोट दे सकता है । यानी ए के स्थान पर बी बैलट पेपर को ए के नम्बर पर लेकर जा सकता है । इसलिये जो आदमी आता है उसके नाम के आगे उसके सिग्नेचर लेने या अगठा लगाने की पद्धति होने से ठीक से काम हो सकता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं सरकार से कि ऐसा हो सकता है या नही ?

Mr. Speaker: This question is about secrecy You are asking something else.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : सीक्रेसी पर सवाल जरूर है । लेकिन ए पर अगर बी डाले तो सीक्रेसी कैसे रहेगी ?

Dr. Ranen Sen: During the first two elections, as far as I remember, this rule was not framed in those days. As a result of that, Government servants in each State and also Central Government servants could fearlessly vote according to their choice This time it was found out that in certain areas the government servants were terribly afraid of voting according to their choice. May I know, if that was so, what was the reason . (*Interruption*). In Kerala there was no Government; it was under the President's Rule I was saying, if that was so, would the Government see that such rules are done away with as early as possible?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have mentioned what is the object of the rule that has been incorporated in the rules framed under the Representation of the People Act. I have mentioned that there is no violation of the secrecy

An hon. Member: How?

Shri D. R. Chavan: There is no violation of the secrecy for the simple reason that no sooner a ballot paper is given to a voter than an entry is made in the marked copy of the electoral roll. The marked copy of the electoral roll remains with the Presiding Officer After the polling is over that marked copy of the electoral roll is sealed. Signatures of the polling agents of the candidates, if they are present and if they are desirous of affixig their singnatures, are also taken. Immediately after that the paper is returned to the Returning Officer. The Returing Officer keeps those papers in his custody and that sealed packet cannot be opened except under an order of the Election Commission or an orde of the competent court is obtained.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The Presiding Officer makes a note and then it is returned to the Returning Officer.

Shri D. R. Chavan: He makes an entry. After that it is sealed and returned to the Returing Officer.

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): May I add, Sir, that this is not a new rule? This was in existence in the elections in 1952, 1957 and 1962 and also in the elections before independence. Secrecy is not violated because only in an election court, when there is need to look into this matter, are these packets opened.

Shri J. M. Biswas: While casting votes by postal ballot the secrecy is not maintained. Why I am saying this is, a postal ballot is opened by the Returning Officer in the presence of the Assistant Returing Officer and three or four other people of the staff who are assisting the Returing Officer. From a postal ballot one can easily understand in whose favour a particular government empoyee has cast his vote. Therefore, I would like to know if the hon. Minister is considering the question of implementing some other devices for the government employees to cast their votes so that nobody can understand as to who has cast votes in whose favour?

Shri Govinda Menon: When the postal ballot paper is opened the name of the person who cast the vote on that particular ballot paper will not be understood unless an investigation is conduced.

Shri J. M. Biswas: That means he has also not seen a postal ballot paper. Anybody can understand from a postal ballot paper who has cast the vote and in whose favour.

Shri D C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the secrecy of the ballot was so well protected at these elections that the government servants in almost all the States of India, from the higest to the lowest, voted against the Ruling Party?

Shri Govinda Menon: Secrecy of the ballot has been perfectly maintained in this election.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The very fact that the hon. Minister admitted that the serial number is noted against the name of a particular voter by the Presiding Officer shows that it is within his knowledge or he knows who has voted for whom Therefore, would the Government think seriously about devising some other method in order to detect any impersonation because it is a fact that many government employees did not vote on account of the fear that their names may be disclosed?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I will explain the point that has been made by the hon. Member. When the ballot paper is issued, the serial number of the ballot paper is entered into the roll....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is all known.

Mr. Speaker: He need not give the whole history of it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let the senior Minister reply if he cannot do it.

Shri Govinda Menon: If there was any fear in the mind of any Government servant that the party or the candidate to whom he cast his vote would be detected at the time of counting, it was an unfounded fear because there is absolutely no method of knowing the person who voted unless the matter is investigated and that is not done.

Shri C K. Bhattacharyya: Has it not been brought to the notice of the Government that in the last elections in many places Government servants were found openly canvassing in the cars of non-Congress and anti-Congress parties?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Humayun Kabir.

Shri Humayun Kabir. Conceding that under the present rules such noting of the ballot number is permitted and also conceding that to a very large extent the secrecy of the ballot is observed, is the Hon'ble Minister aware that there is a general impression among large sections of the voters, particularly in rural areas that this noting of the ballot number interferes with the secrecy of the ballot?

Shri Govinda Menon: That impression is unfounded and it is up to all of us to see that that impression is removed.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The hon. Minister just now said that this impression is unfounded, but does he know that during the elections the people of the ruling party were deliberately going about and telling Government servants that it would be possible for them to detect for whom they had voted and, therefore, they must not vote for the Opposition? This kind of propaganda was made consistently; it is another thing that in spite of this propaganda people voted against the ruling party. Therefore, what steps are going to be taken to see that this kind of a thing would not be there in future?

Shri Govinda Menon: I am not aware of this

Shri Kamalanayan Bajaj: While by and large it is true that the secrecy of the ballot is not revealed, if somebody really wanted to know how a particular gentleman has voted that can be found out for the simple reason that you can tell your agent that when a particular person, X, comes to vote and the voting paper is given to him note down that number and when that number is noted down, at the time of counting your counting agent can locate that particular ballot paper and see how he has voted. That is how in a limited way secrecy is revealed. I would like to know from the Minister whether this could be done or not.

Shri Govinda Menon: I do not think it is possible.

Shri G. Viswanathan: Are Government aware of the fact that in some places superior officers of the Police Department collected votes compulsorilly of the contables; if so, what steps are Government going to taken to stop this?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That is a different question.

चुनाव संबंधी व्यय के बारे

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*232. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री एस० के० सम्बन्धन :

क्या विधि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि समद सदस्यो को अपने विस्तृत निर्वाचन क्षेत्रो मे अपने जोरदार चुनाव अभियान के दौरान अपने चुनाव सम्बन्धी व्यय का ठीक ठीक हिसाब रखना कठिन होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार चुनाव सम्बन्धी व्यय के नियमो को समाप्त करने अथवा उनमे संशोधन करने का है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) The requirement to maintain an account of election expenses from day to day and to lodge a copy of the account with the appropriate election officer within he prescribed period has been in he Elecion Law from the beginning. No special difficulty in this respect has been brought to the notice of Government

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आपके ऊपर लिखा हुआ है "धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय" । हम सभी लोक सभा के लिए चुन कर आए हैं । क्या हम मे से कोई आदमी ईमानदारी के साथ कह सकता है कि जिस तरह से चुनाव की सरगर्मी रहती है उस सरगर्मी मे चाहे उम्मीदवार के लिए और चाहे उसके जो आदमी रहते हैं, उनके लिए यह सम्भव रहता है कि वे खर्च का हिसाब रख सके ? यदि नही रख सकते हैं तो क्या यह सही नही है कि धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय के सामने हमें सब को झूठ बोलना पड़ता है ? इन कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इलैक्शन एक्सपेंसिस दाखिल करने का जो रिवाज है उसको हटा देना उचित नहीं समझती है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: No, Sir.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार इसको रख कर सभी सदस्यों को जो चुनाव लड़ते हैं झूठे रिटर्न दाखिल करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित नही कर रही है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is not correct to say that the candidates contesting in the election would be instigated to lodge false returns.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना हूं कि यह सही नही है कि बड़े बड़े लोग एक, लाख दो लाख तक खर्च कर देते हैं लेकिन रिटर्न मे .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब लोगो को यह मालूम है । लेकिन क्या किया जा सकता है । श्री तिवारी ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जब सब लोग करते है और सरकार एनडमेट नही कर पा रही है तो मुझे कोई सवाल नही पूछना है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आपके कहने के बाद मै समझता हू कि अब और सवाल पूछने की जरूरत नही रह जाती है ।

Mr. Speaker: They will have to devise ways and means to stop it. Now you know it and they also know it that the expenses go beyond that limit

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: He is denying it.

Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Since everybody knows that the election expenses are much more than the limit prescribed, why should we allow this false thing and mockery which is to continue? Why not Government realise the position and come out to do away with the submission of the return of election expenses?

Mr. Speaker: They will consider it. They have five years' time to do it.

Voters' List in Andhra Pradesh

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*233. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Seshiyan:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some tribal villages known as Ganjaibhadra—Kotiya group and the voters there had been included in the voters' list in Andhra State as well as in Orissa State;

(b) if so, in which of these States the voters were finally allowed to exercise their votes; and

(c) the steps taken to remove this anomaly in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The voters exercised their franchise at either of the States.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs have been apprised of the anomalous position for necessary action.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is most unsual that the voters could exercise their franchise in two States. In view of this, may I know if the votes in one State would be invalid, and after the results have been declared how far the anomaly is going to be cured?

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): The matter is very clear. There are a few villages on the borders of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh which are claimed by both Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The electoral officers in Orissa included the voters in those villages in their electoral rolls and the same thing was done by the electoral officers of Andhra Pradesh. This enabled them to vote in two places in one and the same general elections. Under the rules as enacted their votes are invalid in both the places if it comes to be questioned.

Shri P. K. Deo: Is it not a fact that the findings of the O'Denell Committee has been given effect to in demarcating the border between Andhra and Orissa? If so, on which side of the border are these two villages located?

Shri Govinda Menon: That is a matter on which I am not in a position to give an answer here.

Shri G. C. Naik: May I know how many of these villages are situated within Orissa State?

Shri D. R. Chavan: These villages are known as Ganjaibhadra-Kotiya group of tribal villages The total number of villages is about 31. What happened in this case was that the persons in these villages have been enlisted in the voters' list of both States.

Mr Speaker: That the Minister has already stated. It need not be repeated.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister be pleased to state whether this anomalous position existed during the 1962 elections also and, if so, what action had been taken?

Shri D. R. Chavan: In 1962 elections also, these persons voted this side as well as that side.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: In view of these difficulties, may I know whether the Government of Orissa has brought this matter to the notice of the Government of India for the settlement of this border dispute?

Shri D. R. Chavan: As already replied to, the Home Ministary has been apprised of the anomalous position.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The delimitation of constituencies took place after 1962. May I know, when these constituencies were demarcated, whether the delimitation was confined to the administrative control of the areas in respective States or not and how it was that they remained in both the States?

Shri Govinda Menon: These are tribal villages and the boundaries are, probably, not well marked, and I cannot now say how the error crept into the electoral rolls in both the States.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: If the votes cast by the so-called tribal villagers are invalidated on the ground that they were cast in both the States, may I know what will happen to the elections in respect of these constituencies, if these elections are challenged, and what steps do Government propose to take to regularise these elections?

Shri D. R. Chavan: In case the election is challenged and if the election is likely to be materially affected, then that will affect the elections...

Shri Govinda Menon: Suppose in one of the constituencies, say, in Orissa, there is an election petition, then the votes cast by these persons will have to be struck off and it becomes the duty of the election court to determine the party or the person to whom certain voters voted and it is for that purpose that the making is made in the electoral rolls

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: Is it a fact that the villagers under dispute are Telugu-speaking people and, if so, why should there be any dispute?

Mr. Speaker: This is about the elections, not about the language

Shri Govinda Menon: There are Telugu-speaking people in Orissa and Oriya-speaking people in Andhra Pradesh.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न संख्या 235 भी 234 के साथ ले लिया जाए।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: May I submit that Q. 235 has been transferred to the Home Ministry? So, it cannot be taken up with this.

Ban on Cow-Slaughter

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*234. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri A. Dipa:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress of Work of the Committee appointed by Government to go into the question of imposing a ban on cow-slaughter in the country; and

(b) when the said Committee is likely to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) The Committee to go into the question of imposing a ban on cow-slaughter has not yet been formed Government are seized of the urgency of the matter, State Governments are being consulted and it shall be possible to set up the Committee this month.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister be pleased to state what correspondence or conversation took place between the Prime Minister or her emissary and Jagadguru Shankaracharya which led to the termination of the fast and to what extent has that assurance or undertaking been given effect to and, if not, why was it done during the elections?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): In terms of the statement of 5th January and the communication of 1st February to the Goraksha Maha-Abhiyan Samiti, a high level Committee was to be set up to go into the question and in pursuance of that, it is proposed to set up that Committee.

Shri C. C. Desai: Is the Government aware of the fact that Jagadguru Shankaracharya feels that he has been let down, cheated and defrauded?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think that there has been any going back upon what the Commitments are under that statement and the communication sent to the Goraksha Maha-Abhiyan Samiti

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी समस्या को क्यो कमेटी पर डालती है और क्यो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का बहाना करती है ? महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि गौ की हत्या मेरी हत्या है और जबकि इस राज्य की बुनियाद गौ-रक्षा पर रखी हुई है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेस्चन के बारे में सप्लीमेंटरी पूछना चाहिये इस क्वेस्चन में महात्मा गांधी का जिक्र नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि वह भारत के सबसे बड़े मसले को क्यो कमेटी के नाम पर टालती है और फौरन एक्शन क्यो नही लेती है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : फौरन एक्शन लेने के लिए ही इस कमेटी को बनाने की जरूरत है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या माननीय मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि सरकार ने कमेटी बनाने की बात कौन सी तारीख को कही थी, उस कमेटी की टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस क्या हैं, क्या उन टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में यह भी है कि अगर गो-हत्या बन्द करने के लिए संविधान को भी बदलना पड़े, तो कमेटी उस पर भी विचार कर सकती है, क्या सरकार को उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मान्य होगी और इस मामले में इतनी ढीलें क्यो हुई हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है, 5 जनवरी, 1966 के वक्तव्य में इस कमेटी की बात कही गई थी और 1 फरवरी को महा-अभियान समिति को जो पत्र भेजा गया था, उसमे भी इसका जिक्र था । जैसा कि सदस्य महोदय को मालूम है, इसके बाद ही आम चुनाव आ गए और इस लिए इस मामले मे कुछ देर हुई । इस कमेटी के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस वही होंगे, जो कि 5 जनवरी के वक्तव्य और 1 फरवरी के पत्र मे बताए गए हैं । जो बात वह कह रहे हैं, वह भी उन मे रहेगी

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इस प्रश्न का जवाब नही दिया गया है कि क्या इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को सरकार की मान्यता मिलेगी ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी हां, मानने के लिए ही कमेटी बनाई जा रही है ।

Shri P. K Deo: By which date will the Committee begin functioning?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Within six months from the setting up of the Committee.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether the proposed Committee, apart from going into the politics of the question, will also go into the economics of the question?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes; it will go into that question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जिन राज्य सरकारों को इस सम्बन्ध मे पत्र लिखे थे उनमे से कितनी राज्य सरकारो के अनुकूल उत्तर आए हैं और कितनी राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिकूल उत्तर आए हैं, क्या इन अनुकूल और प्रतिकूल उत्तरो को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं इस तरह का कोई भी इनिशिएटिव लेगी, जिस से इस विषय समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके, जिस ने सारे देश को चिन्तित किया हुआ है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है पिछले साल अक्तूबर में कई एक राज्य सरकारों को खत लिखे गए थे। उन में से प्रायः सभी के जवाब आए हैं। जैसा कि सदस्य महोदय को मालूम है, अधिकांश प्रान्तों में इस सम्बन्ध में प्रतिबन्ध हैं। कुछ में आंशिक रूप से प्रतिबन्ध है और कुछ में बिल्कुल प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। तो जहां आंशिक प्रतिबन्ध है वहां पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध हो जाय और जहां नहीं है वहां भी हो जाय इसीलिए पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ था और जो कुछ जवाब आये हैं उन को मैं कह सकता हूं कि सन्तोषप्रद हैं लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि इस बीच में आम चुनाव आ गए इसलिए राज्य सरकारों के लिए सम्भव नहीं था कि वह इस पर अमली कदम उठा सकें। अभी 8, 9 अप्रैल को मुख्य मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन है उसमें भी मैं इसका जिक्र करूंगा कि इस कमेटी की सिफारिश आने के पहले भी जहां कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं उठाये जायं।

12 hrs.

Short Notice Question

Bombay Steam Navigation Boat Service

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S.N.Q. 5. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Steam Navigation boat service on the Ratnagiri Coast has been closed;

(b) if so, the reluctant unemployment caused thereby;

(c) whether it is also a fact that passenger fares on this line has risen by 20 per cent; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Out of a total of 139 persons affected, notices of retrenchment have been given to 56 persons at Bombay Docks and various offices of the Company on the Konkan Coast. 83 boat *khalasies* have been retrenched on payment of compensation.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: In view of the fact that this is an economically backward area and very little employment opportunities are available, may I know whether Government will absorb these unemployed people in the Shipping Corporation of India?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I shall look into that question.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: In view of the fact that there have been several notices in the press regarding the rise in fares, will Government give us an assurance that there will be no rise in fares?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: The question of rise in fares has been referred to a committee which has been appointed by Government on a request from the shipping company concerned for such rise. This committee is expected to submit its report by the 21st April. After the report has been received and Government have considered the report, they will be able to take a decision on the question raised by the hon. Member.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय सामने ऊपर से एक परचा नीचे गिराया गया है। यह बड़ा आपत्तिजनक है। इस तरह सदन में हुआ तो हम सदन में काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। आप इसकी एन्क्वायरी कराइए कि परचा कैसे आया ?

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: With reference to part (a) of the question, may I know whether Government have enquired into the reasons why the Bombay Steam Nevigation Co. have discontinued their service?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: The question raised by the hon. Member involves a long history. The Bombay Steam Nevigation Co. whose ships were to

be operated by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. wanted to have a rise in fares as far back as 1960. Then, a committee was appointed under Shri P. S. Rao to go into the whole question, and the committee made a number of recommendations, one for an immediate rise in fares by 8 per cent, then the grant of an interest-free loan to the company for purchase of new ships, grant of a direct subsidy by the Maharashtra Government equal to the interest foregone by the Central Government, and then a further rise in fares by 7 per cent after the new ships arrived. Then, the Maharashtra Government were not anxious to see any rise in fares because the interest of the labour population was involved in the Bombay city. Therefore, they said they would be prepared to pay a subsidy also in lieu of the rise in fares Subsequently there has been some trouble about the payment of subsidy. Some subsidy was paid, but all the subsidy that has been claimed has not been paid Now the BSN Company have instituted a suit for the recovery of something like Rs. 22 lakhs as balance of subsidy for 1961-62 and subsidy for 1962-63. The case is now *sub judice* and the Maharashtra Government and the Government of India are jointly preparing their reply.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Minor Irrigation Projects in Drought-affected States

*236 **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the special amount of money given and earmarked for the drought-affected States for small irrigation projects, tube wells, wells and pumoing sets etc.;

(b) whether the work in the drought-affected areas is going on according to the schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-207/67].

Fertilisers for Tea Industry

*237. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Association of India has opposed the increase in the selling price of fertilizers, especially sulphate of ammonia, supplied to the tea industry with effect from the 1st February, 1967;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Fertiliser Association of India has not sent any representation opposing the increase in the selling price of fertilisers. But the Tea Association of India has in a memorandum addressed to Ministry of Commerce opposed the increase in selling prices of fertilisers supplied to the Tea Industry from 1st February, 1967.

(b) and (c). The representation of Tea Association of India is under examination and a decision thereon will be communicated to them in due course.

Deficit of Rice in India

*238. **Dr. Karni Singh:**
Shri C. Janardhanan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's rice deficit is more than the total world exports;

(b) the specific steps being taken to increase internal production of rice; and

(c) the proposals to reach self-sufficiency in the production of rice and meanwhile to meet the shortages in the country?

The Minister of State in The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) In view of the fact that requirements of any particular foodgrain depend upon a number of factors such as availability, prices, levels of income etc., and also that there is some inter-changeability for consumption between one grain and another depending upon the supply position in each year, it is not possible to give a precise estimate of the rice deficit of the country in any particular year It may, however, be stated that the production of rice in the country during 1965-66 was 8·4 million tonnes less than that in 1964-65 while the total world exports of rice (excluding China) during 1965 amounted to 6·5 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Steps have been taken to secure significant and rapid increases in the production of rice through the introduction of High-yielding Varieties like T N.I, T-65, Tainan-3, ADT-27 and also some other local varieties which have proved to be responsive to high levels of fertilisation The programme was initiated from *kharif* season 1966-67 when about 1·26 million acres were covered In addition about 2·03 million acres are expected to be covered during *Rabi* summer season 1966-67 For the next year, the targets are 4·10 million acres during *kharif* and 2·01 million acres during *rabi* summer season

Arrangements have been made to meet fully the requirements of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. for this programme. In regard to credit, the Reserve Bank of India have sanctioned special credit limits to the State Govts. to meet the increased requirements of short term credit. The State Govts. have also made arrangements to give *taccavi* loans to supplement the cooperative line of credit.

Besides the above mentioned programme, the other general programmes of development such as Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, strengthening supply of fertilisers, manures and plant protection have been further intensified with a view to obtain quick results which also help to raise production of rice.

The measures taken to meet the present shortages have been indicated in detail in the Review of Food and Scarcity Situation in India published by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture and already placed on the Table of the Sabha.

डा० धर्म तेजा के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही

239. **श्री मच् सिंघवे :** क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने जयन्ती शिपिंग कम्पनी के डा० धर्म तेजा के विरुद्ध हाल के महीनों में कोई कानूनी कार्रवाही शुरू की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ग) इस दिशा में भविष्य मे सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 208/67]

Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam

*240. **Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham:**
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of the staff working in the

Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam were not revised during the last 20 years;

(b) whether they do not come upto the level of scales drawn by their counterparts in Mazagaon Dock Yard Ltd., Bombay;

(c) if so, the steps taken to modify the position;

(d) whether rates of dearness allowance paid to the staff in the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., compare unfavourably with those paid to the Central Government employees;

(e) whether the understanding reached between the Management and the Staff regarding dearness allowance in 1963 has been implemented; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) No Sir. The pay scales have been revised.

(b) In the absence of a thorough technical enquiry into job equivalence it is difficult to identify counterparts in Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam and Mazagon dock Ltd., Bombay. Broadly speaking, however, the scales of pay in Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. Visakhapatnam are lower than those in Mazagon Dockyard Limited, Bombay.

(c) The whole question of pay scales in the Engineering Industries including the pay scales at the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam is before the Wage Board for Engineering Industries.

(d) No Sir. In fact the D.A. payable at the Hindustan Shipyard Limited is substantially higher than that in the case of Central Government employees.

(e) and (f). It has not been possible to devise an arrangement for the payment of D.A. which would be conducive to increased productivity and efficiency.

Allocation of Fertilizers to States

*241. **Shri M. S. Murty:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allocation of fertilizers made to certain States could not be utilized due to drought conditions prevailing in those States;

(b) if so, whether any redistribution in the allocation of fertilizers to the States has been made; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) be in the affirmative, the details of re-distribution?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha on receipt.

Co-operative Fertiliser Feasibility Study Team

*242. **Shri C. Janardhanan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Co-operative Fertilizer Feasibility Study Team sponsored by Cooperative League of U.S.A. to study the feasibility of setting up fertiliser projects in the co-operative sector has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the team; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Team has recommended that it is feasible to have a fertilizer plant or plants owned by cooperatives in India in collaboration with American cooperatives. The Team has also recommended that a more exhaustive

study of feasibility and plant location be conducted.

(c) In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Team, an Investor Team representing American cooperatives is likely to visit India shortly. Government decision regarding a fertilizer plant in the Cooperative Sector will be taken after the proposed Investor Team formulates specific proposals.

Transport Bottleneck in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*243. **Shri K. R. Ganesh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the transport bottleneck, the entire development of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is being blocked;

(b) whether Government have received representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, steps taken to solve the transport bottleneck?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) There are certain difficulties in making available all of the requirements for transport for the development of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Development activity in these Islands has not however been blocked on this account.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) (i) In addition to the two already in service, one more ship has been acquired to meet immediate requirements for service between the mainland of India and the Islands.

(ii) In addition to (i) above, five new ships are being acquired—three for the Mainland—Island service and two for Inter-island service.

(iii) A provision of Rs. 3.40 crores has been proposed for inclusion in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands for the development of roads and road transport in this area. The proposals envisage the completion of road works in progress, the construction of new roads, the cost of acquiring 20 buses for local operations, and the expansion of workshop facilities.

Prices of Wheat and Cereals

*244. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri S. K. Sambandhan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the different prices of wheat and cereals in different States at the end of February, 1967; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to remove the disparity in prices of wheat and cereals in different States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) A statement showing the wholesale prices of wheat and other cereals at important centres in different states at the end of February, 1966 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-209/67]

(b) It is not possible to bring about parity in foodgrains prices as conditions vary from State to State.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के पास विमान

*245. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन के पास कुल कितने तथा किस-किस किस्म के विमान हैं ; और

(ख) 1967–68 में इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन का कितने तथा किस-किस किस्म के विमान खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) :

कारवेल . .	6
वाइकाउण्ट . .	14
स्काईमास्टर .	3
एफ-फ्रेण्डशिप . .	13
डकोटा :	
यात्री .	25
भारवाही . .	7
	32

(ख) अगस्त/सितम्बर 1967 में वितरित किये जाने वाले दो एफ-27 वायुयानों की खरीद के लिए ऋण प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत चल रही है और अक्तूबर 1967 में वितरित किये जाने वाले एक कारवेल वायुयान की खरीद का कान्ट्रैक्ट कर लिया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड बेंगलूर को 1967–68 तथा 1968–69 में 9 एच एस—748 वायुयानों के वितरण के लिये ऑर्डर दिये जा चुके हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कान्ट्रैक्ट को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Supply of rice from Orissa

*246. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice supplied by the Government of Orissa from January, 1966 to March, 1967 to the Central pool and to the other States, State-wise;

(b) the target for export during this period; and

(c) the quantity of rice that the State Government have agreed to supply to the Central pool during 1967-68 season?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Orissa contributed to the Central Pool 125.6 thousand tonnes rice during the period 1st January 1966 to 28th March 1967. In addition, 3 thousand tonnes have been sent to Assam and 4.3 thousand tonnes to West Bengal on State to State basis.

(b) The target for export during 1966-67 was 75,000 tonnes. The target for 1967-68 has not yet been finalized.

(c) It is too early for the State Government to say how much rice they will be able to contribute to the Central Pool during the crop season 1967-68.

Reforms in Land Tenure System

*247. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any qualitative change has been brought into being in Indian agriculture by the reforms in the land tenure system; and

(b) the impact of Gramdan movement on the agricultural set-up of the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) No impact study has been made to assess the effects of the movement.

विकास खंडों में अनाज का उत्पादन

*248. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में अनाज की अत्यन्त कमी को देखते हुए उसके अनुपात में विकास

खण्डों में अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कारगर उपाय किये गये है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सन्दर्भ में इन विकास खण्डों की क्या उपयोगिता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). खाद्यान्नों की उपज को अधिकतम बढ़ाने के उपाय, चाहे वे सामान्य, सघन अथवा आपात्-कालीन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत हैं, खण्ड संगठन जो सभी उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों के लिए फील्ड स्तर की एजेन्सी है, के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किए जाते हैं । परिणामस्वरूप, सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों तथा पंचायतीराज संस्थाओं को खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के कार्य में लगाया गया है । अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह कृषि उत्पादन के लिए साधनों में बढ़ोत्तरी करके, जिसमें खण्ड योजना बजट के अन्तर्गत अधिक धनराशि लेना शामिल है, ग्राम स्तरीय कार्य-कर्ताओं को केवल कृषि कार्य सौंप कर कृषि में कार्यभारी विस्तार अधिकारियों की पूरी संख्या बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता पर बल देकर तथा जहां आवश्यकता हो वहां कार्यक्रमों की गहनता के अनुसार उनकी संख्या बढ़ा कर, विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं की कार्यात्मक कुशलता में सुधार करने तथा किसानों को उन्नत तरीकों को अपनाने की दिशा में शिक्षित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रबन्धों में तेजी लाकर और उपलब्ध आवश्यक आदानों के वितरण के उचित प्रबन्धों की पुन: परीक्षा करते रह कर प्राप्त किया गया है ; पंचायतीराज संस्थाओं को अधिकाधिक रूप से इस प्रयत्न में शामिल किया गया है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

River Steam Navigation Co.

*249. **Shri Dhireshwar Kalita:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposal to reorganise the River Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether the services of all the present employees will be taken as a continued service; and

(d) whether Government have received any memorandum from the River Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and Indian General Navigation and Rai'way Co. Ltd., Workers' Union, Assam (Gauhati) in this regard?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). No Sir. Government have however evolved certain proposals in this regard and a Scheme under Section 391 of the Companies Act read with Sections 392-394 has been filed by the River Steam Navigation Company Limited in the Calcutta High Court for effecting a set lement with its secured and unsecured creditors and the transfer of its assets to a new Company. The matter is now before the Calcutta High Court.

(c) As the matter is now before a Court it is not possible to give an indication at this stage.

(d) Yes Sir.

Calcutta Port

*251. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the volume of cargo handled at Calcutta

Port during the seven months following devaluation of the rupee has shown a decline compared with the five months preceding devaluation;

(b) whether this fall in traffic was due to lower exports or lower imports, or both, and of which principal commodities;

(c) whether the Calcutta Port authorities have been given permission to raise their port charges in order to maintain their revenues; and

(d) the probable long-term effects of such a decision?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) One effect would be the stabilisation of the financial position of the Calcutta Port Commissioners and their consequent ability to operate at their existing level of efficiency. As far as the long term effects are concerned, no serious consequences are anticipated. The position will, however, be kept under review.

Consumer and Department Stores

*252. **Shri M. N. Naghnoor:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organisation of 'Consumer Stores' and 'Department Stores' has helped to reduce the market rates of commodities;

(b) the action taken to ensure twenty per cent of production of consumer goods for distribution through the consumer co-operatives; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action to launch a programme of manufacture/processing of consumer articles to ensure quality goods at fair prices to the consumers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The wholesale consumer stores and department stores have definitely exercised a restraining influence on the retail distributive trade.

(b) There was no intention to distribute 20 per cent of the production of consumer goods through the consumer cooperatives. The objective of the consumer cooperatives is to capture 20 per cent of the retail trade in areas served by them by the end of the Fourth Plan with a view to making an impact on prices.

(c) With a view to reducing their dependence on private manufacturers and to ensure reasonable prices, the Government have decided to assist consumer cooperatives to set up manufacturing and processing units for various consumer commodities.

Supply of Foodgrains to Gujarat

*253. **Shri Indulal Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had agreed to secure the necessary stocks of cereals and other foodgrains for Gujerat from other States before the Gujarat State was persuaded to lift the ban on the export of edible oil;

(b) whether Government had succeeded in securing such foodgrains for Gujarat from other States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Gujarat is deficit in foodgrains and are receiving supplies from Central Government. No assurance was, however, given to the State Government to secure any stocks of foodgrains from other States for persuading them to lift the ban on the export of edible oil.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production of Commercial Crops

*254. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Mr. Anthony M. Solomon, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs of U.S.A, while he was addressing Southern Cotton Association in Tennessee, U S A. that U.S A. has asked countries receiving American food assistance to review Governmental measures for providing incentives for the production of commercial crops such as cotton and coffee;

(b) whether Government have agreed to the proposal; and

(c) if so, whether there is going to be any change in the future policy and programme of cotton and coffee growing in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir. The policy and programme have been evolved in the Draft Plan Outline and other documents placed before Parliament from time to time and are based largely on the strategy of intensive cultivation.

Modernisation of Airports

*255. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the improvement of airports in the near future with a view to modernise them; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to take up the work and fix priorities for the purpose?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). Improvement to airports is a continuous process and has to keep pace with the size, weight and speed of the aircraft utilizing these airports Such improvements include airport facilities with associated ground equipment and also navigational aids and telecommunication facilities. These are undertaken at airports according to the availability of equipment and operational necessity through successive Five Year Plans. International airports and airports on the important domestic trunk and feeder routes are given priority.

Road Transport

*256. **Shri Surendra Kumar Tapuriah:**
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that road transport, while it involves less investment vis-a-vis Railways, gives better revenues to Government and creates more employment opportunities in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to encourage road transport in the country and remove the impediments which are standing in the way of expansion of road transport?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-210/67].

Delays in I. A. C. Flights

*257. **Shri D. N. Patodia:** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the frequent and unannounced delays in the Indian Airlines Corporation flights;

(b) whether Government are aware that at times the IAC flights are delayed to suit the programmes of Ministers and VIP's; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to discontinue this practice?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Delays to Indian Airlines Corporation's scheduled services occur mainly due to the following reasons:—

(i) Connecting Services (consequential)

(ii) Engineering.

(iii) Bad weather.

(iv) Traffic/Catering

(v) Operations.

Whenever delays to services are anticipated, necessary announcements are made by Indian Airlines Corporation for the information of the passengers

(b) No, Sir Indian Airlines Corporation's flights are not delayed for VIPs and the Ministers

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Sugar

*258. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of sugar produced this year so far is more or less than that produced in the corresponding period last year,

(b) the amount of decrease, if any, and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is great fluctuation in the production of sugar every year; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to stabilise the yearly quantum of production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The production of sugar during the current season 1966-67 is 19.16 lakh tonnes upto 22nd March as against 25.61 lakh tonnes upto the corresponding date last year thus showing a decrease of 6.45 lakh tonnes. The shortfall is due to lesser production of sugarcane because of lack of rainfall and drought conditions which prevailed during the sowing season and the period of growth. Diversion of sugarcane from sugar production to production of gur and khandsari, prices of which had gone up very high also resulted in inadequate supplies of sugarcane to the sugar mills.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Production of sugar in any year depends upon the production of sugarcane and the relative prices of gur and khandsari etc The solution lies in increasing sugarcane production to meet the requirements of producers of sugar, gur and khandsari Sugarcane Development Schemes are in progress to achieve this objective

Quota of Sugar for Orissa

411. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagspathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of sugar allotted to Orissa State from December, 1966 to February, 1967 month-wise; and

(b) the demand for sugar from Orissa during these months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) 6,200 tonnes per month.

(b) No request for additional allotment was received from the Orissa Government during the period in question.

Imports of Rice during 1966-67

411. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total imports of rice during 1966-67;

(b) the names of countries from which it was imported; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the attached statement. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-211/67*].

(c) The total amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of rice during the year 1966-67, upto the end of February, 1967 is Rs. 52.41 crores. The accounts for the month of March, 1967 have not so far been received from our Missions abroad.

Loan to Orissa

412. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any short-term loan has been given to the Government of Orissa for increasing farm output during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa has been given the following short term loans for the purchase and distribution of Fertilizers and pesticides during the year 1966-67:

Purchase and Distribution of Fertilizers	Rs. 115.69 lakhs
Taccavi Loan for Fertilizers	Rs. 100.00 lakhs
Purchase of Pesticides	Rs. 40.00 lakhs
Total	**Rs. 255.69 lakhs**

Requirement of Chemical Fertilisers

413. **Shri S. K. Sambandhan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirements of chemical fertilizers for the year 1967-68;

(b) the quantity produced in the country and the quantity to be imported during 1967-68; and

(c) the quantity allotted to each State and the quantity required for the year 1967-68 by each State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Having regard to the different production programmes, the availability of foreign exchange for imports and estimated indigenous production, the requirements assessed and fixed for fertiliser consumption for the year 1967-68 is as under:—

Nitrogenous fertilisers (in terms of Nitrogen)	1·35
Phosphatic fertilisers (in terms of P_2O_5)	0·50
Potassic fertilisers (in terms of K_2O)	0·30

(million tonnes)

	Target for consumption.	Estimated indigenous production	Balance to be imported.
Nitrogenous Fertilisers (in terms of Nitrogen)	1·35	0·5	0·85
Posphatic fertilisers (in terms of P_2O_5)	0·50	0·275	0·225
Potassic fertilisers (in terms of K_2O)	0·30	..	0·30

(c) Allocations of fertilisers distributed by the Central Fertiliser Pool are made on quarterly basis. Allotment for the first quarter of 1967-68 viz. April-June, 1967, will be made shortly. A statement showing quantity of nitrogenous fertilisers required by the State during 1967-68 as assessed with reference to (a) above is enclosed. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-213/67].

Import of Spare Parts of Agricultural Drilling Machines

414. **Shri S. K. Sambandhan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request by the Government of Madras for permission to import spare parts for agricultural drilling machines was received in the course of the last five years; and

(b) if so, the stage at which these requests stand?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-213/67].

Bridge on Madras-Cape Comorin Highway

415. **Shri S. K. Sambandhan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bridge near about mile 92 on the Madras-Cape Comorin National Highway collapsed in the year 1962 due to floods;

(b) if so, whether it has been reconstructed; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

नये कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

416. **श्री दे० सि० पाटिल :**
श्री बसवन्त :
श्री कांबले :
श्री टी० ए० पाटिल :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में देश मे कितने नये कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) क्या ये कृषि विश्वविद्यालय समानुपातिक आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य में स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) (क) प्लान विवादों के दौरान राज्यों से जो जानकारी प्राप्त हुई उससे ज्ञात होता है कि महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मद्रास तथा आसाम के राज्य चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का इरादा रखते हैं । हाल ही में केरल के कृषि मन्त्री ने भी वक्तव्य दिया है कि वह बहुत शीघ्र केरल में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करना चाहते हैं ।

(ख) शिक्षा आयोग (1964-66) ने सिफारिश की है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिए । चौथी योजना के दौरान एक से अधिक विश्वविद्यालय किसी राज्य के लिए अपेक्षित नहीं है । फिर भी जिन राज्यों में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नहीं हैं यदि वे चौथी योजना के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव रखें तो उन्हें केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता दी जाएगी ।

महाराष्ट्र में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

417. श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री तुलसीराम पाटिल :
श्री बसवन्त :
श्री कांबले :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उस राज्य में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) उस राज्य में इस समय कितने कृषि कालेज हैं और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने कृषि कालेज खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में महाराष्ट्र में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस समय राज्य में 8 कृषि महाविद्यालय मौजूद है । हमारे विचार में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में और कृषि महाविद्यालय स्थापित होने की कोई सम्भावना नही है ।

(ग) सम्भवत: महाराष्ट्र सरकार अन्य राज्यों में कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों का विकास देखना चाहती थी परन्तु राज्य सरकार ने चौथी योजना की अवधि में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के बारे में तीसरी योजना की अवधि में ही अग्रिम रूप से कदम उठाये थे ।

Committee for maintenance of Endowments Properties

418. **Shri G. Kuchelar:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central Committee functioning for the maintenance of endowment properties such as temples in India; and

(b) if so, its functions and composition?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Quality of Rationed Commodities supplied in Delhi

419. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a large number of complaints from consumers in Delhi recently about the poor quality of rationed commodities;

(b) whether they have been looked into; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the last three months only 21 complaints were received by the rationing authorities. They were investigated and sale of the quantities found below standard was stopped.

Financial Allocation to Drought-hit Areas

420 **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have made an ad hoc financial allocation to the drought-hit States to enable them to defer realization of agricultural credits from affected farmers; and

(b) if so, the total amount of such allocation made for the drought-hit States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government allocated Rs. 677·500 lakhs during 1966-67 to eight State Governments to enable them to strengthen the agricultural credit stabilisation funds of apex cooperative banks, so as to facilitate the conversion of overdue short-term agricultural loans from members of co-operatives in drought affected areas into medium-term loans.

Partisan Attitude of Election Commission during the last Fourth General Elections

421. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allegations by the Opposition Parties of the partisan attitude of the Election Commission towards the ruling party during the last General Elections have been looked into;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). Government has not received any allegations from any Opposition Party about the partisan attitude of the Election Commission towards the ruling party nor has it received any report of any such allegation from the Election Commission. The question appears to be too general as it does not mention any Opposition Party or Parties which has or have made such allegations or the authority to whom such allegations (if any) have been made.

Second Drought in Madhya Pradesh

422. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Press reports that Madhya Pradesh is threatened with second successive drought; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation arising out of the drought?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Government is aware that drought conditions exist in certain parts of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The latest position about relief of distress created by drought conditions is as follows:

(i) About 20,000 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief daily.

(ii) 9,19,003 persons have been provided employment on 5,797 relief works.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 16 00 crores has been released during 1966-67 to the State Government as grants and loans.

(iv) Short-term loan totalling Rs. 493 40 lakhs have been sanctioned for purchase of fertilizers, pesticides and seeds.

(v) 1,000 tonnes of gift wheat have been allotted for free distribution amongst the old and the infirm and others who are unable to work.

It is proposed to depute a team of officials shortly to Madhya Pradesh to assess the situation and to make suitable recommendations for further relief measures.

Calicut Aerodrome

423. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2538 on the 29th November, 1966 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the preparation of plans and estimates for the construction of the Calicut aerodrome; and

(b) the reasons for the delay, if any?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The plans and estimates for the construction of aerodrome at Calicut have not yet been finalised.

(b) A decision to construct an aerodrome at Calicut will be taken after the results of the market research about traffic potential to this station, being carried out by Indian Airlines Corporation, are known.

Food Wastage due to bad storage

424. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of food output wasted due to bad storage in India is on the increase;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce such wastage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Following steps have been taken to minimise the losses in storage:

(i) It has been ensured that all the pesticides and equipment required for protection against pests of foodgrains in storage are manufactured in the country and are readily available to the users.

(ii) Every possible effort is made to see that new storage godowns constructed are rodent and damp-proof. As far as farm storage is concerned, use of better rodent-proof receptacles and fumigation of grains is being popularised.

(iii) A nation-wide 'Save Grain Campaign' was launched wherein scientific techniques of better storage were demonstrated in important grain markets and at some rural centres.

(iv) Training and research activities relating to grain storage have been encouraged and it is proposed to extend these facilities with the help of the United Nations Special Development Fund.

(v) Steps have been taken to make it obligatory on Roller Flour Millers, Rice Millers and Grain stockists to adopt pest control measures on their premises.

(vi) A Committee of experts has been constituted to assess the loss correctly and recommend to the Government the further steps to be taken to minimise the losses. This Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

Shortage of Milk in Bikaner

426. **Dr. Karni Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of milk in Bikaner District of Rajasthan due to the purchase of milk in this area by the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) whether steps are taken to ensure that only milk in quantities remaining in excess of the local demand is diverted to Delhi;

(c) the progress made in regard to the proposals to start a milk supply scheme for the city of Bikaner; and

(d) the increase in the cost of milk to the consumer in Bikaner since the Delhi Milk Scheme started the purchase of milk from that area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There is seasonal fall in production of milk in Bikaner district during the lean winter season. This has been accentuated by inadequate rains.

Purchase of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme has not substantially affected the situation. Procurement by the Delhi Milk Scheme has ranged between 1800 and 3000 kgs. per day only since November, 1966, out of which about 800 litres is being made available to Rajasthan Go Sewa Sangh for distribution in Bikaner town.

(b) Delhi Milk Scheme does not purchase milk within a radius of about 20 miles of Bikaner town and, therefore, purchase of milk by D.M.S. should not affect Bikaner City's milk supply There is no assured demand for milk in the villages where milk is purchased by D M S. Delhi Milk Scheme has considerably helped the villagers by providing an assured market for their milk. Generally the producers sell milk which is in excess of their own local requirements.

(c) The Government of India has no proposal to start milk supply to the city of Bikaner. A reasonable quantity of the milk procured is, however, being made available to Rajasthan Go Sewa Sangh for distribution in the Bikaner town

(d) Price paid by the Delhi milk Scheme for purchase of milk in the area has been steadily, rising as follows:—

February 1962	35 paise per kg.
November 1964.	43 paise per kg.
November 1966.	50 paise per kg.
January, 1967 .	55 paise per kg.

This is because the cost of milk production, primarily, fodder has gone up. If D.M.S. did not buy the milk, the farmers will be obliged to sell milk at uneconomic prices. It is very important to ensure that the farmer gets an adequate price; and it cannot be said that the price of milk in Bikaner is too high

Representation of the People Act, 1951

427. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defects or lacunae in the working of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 as amended upto date, have been pointed out by the Election Commission or other agencies;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) ahe steps taken to amend the law accordingly?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) After the amendments made in the two Representation of the People Acts at the end of last year by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1966 (47 of 1966), neither the Election Commission nor any other agency has pointed out any defects of lacunae in the working of the two Acts.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

B D O's. Posts in Madhya Pradesh

428. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 15 on the 1st November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether full assessment of the abolition of the posts of Block Development Officers in the State of Madhya Pradesh has since been made; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The

alternative arrangements for the Block Organisation formulated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, consequent on the abolition of the posts of B.D.O's, are yet to be implemented fully on the ground. An assessment can be made only after the new arrangements have operated for some time. The State Government have, however, reiterated that the work is proceeding satisfactorily

फरवरी, 1967 में हुये आम चुनाव

429. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री ह० ना० तिवारी :

क्या विधि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले आम चुनावों में कुछ मतदाताओं के मत कुछ लोगों ने प्रतिरूपण के द्वारा उनके मतदान केन्द्रों पर पहुंचने से पहले ही डाल दिये थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की कोई शिकायत मिली है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये भविष्य में ऐसा न होने पाये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री हा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) साधारण निर्वाचन में प्रतिरूपण की बुराई, विशेष रूप से नगरीय क्षेत्रों में अप्रायिक नहीं है, हालांकि यह अति निन्दनीय है। आयोग को इस विषय में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उसने राज्यों के मुख्य निर्वाचन आफिसरों से कहा है कि वे निविवत्त मतों के मामलों की संख्या और उन मामलों की संख्या अभिनिश्चित करें और उनकी रिपोर्ट दें जिनमें कि मतदाता की अनन्यता पर की गई आपत्ति सफल रही थी।

(ग) विधि में यह उपबन्ध किया गया है कि मतदान अधिकर्ता, पीठासीन आफिसर के पास 2 रु० की नकद राशि निक्षिप्त करके, किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति की अनन्यता पर आपत्ति कर सकता है जो व्यक्ति-विशेष होने का दावा करता है। प्रतिरूपण के मामलों की संख्या को कम-से-कम बनाने के लिए आगे जो कदम उठाए जाएंगे उन पर विचार तब किया जाएगा जबकि मंगाई गई जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाएगी।

किसानों को गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान

430. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री ह० ना० तिवारी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1965-66 में मोतीहारी शुगर मिल्स चम्पारन जिला, बिहार के आसपास के किसानों से अपना गन्ना गोरोल शुगर मिल्स को देने के लिये कहा गया था क्योंकि मोतिहारी शुगर मिल्स की कोई पेराई क्षमता नहीं थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि गोरोल शुगर मिल्स जिला मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार ने गन्ना उत्पादकों को अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गोरोल फैक्ट्री ने मोतिहारी क्षेत्र के गन्ना उत्पादकों को 3,47,000 रुपये की देय राशि में से अभी भी 1,64,000 रुपये देने हैं।

(ग) बिहार सरकार उन तरीकों की जांच कर रही है जिससे गोरोल फैक्ट्री से बकाया राशि का शीघ्र भुगतान करवाया जा सके। ऐसा बताया गया है कि यह फैक्ट्री भारी वित्त संकट का सामना कर रही है।

Assistance sought by Drought Affected States

431. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demands of the States which are affected by drought and famine have been met in full, and

(b) if not, the reasons for not meeting their demands in full?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b) States affected by drought and scarcity are being given special consideration in allocation of foodgrains from Central Reserve Their demands are being met to the extent permitted by the resources available with Government

Seed Farm in Orissa

433 **Shri S. Supakar:**
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Seed Farm is proposed to be established in Orissa in collaboration with the Government of U S S R, and

(b) if so, where and the estimated total investment involved in the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A Central State Farm is being set up in Orissa. Most of the machinery required for the farm is being gifted to the Government of India by the U S S.R.

(b) The farm is being set up in the periphery and foreshore area of the Hirakud Reservoir. The total capital investment on the farm is estimated to be about Rs. 2 crores spread over a period of 4-5 years

Kozhichampara Sugar Factory

434. **Shri E. K. Nayanar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan sanctioned by the Central Government to Kozhichampara Sugar Factory in Palghat District, Kerala State during the last year;

(b) whether the factory is closed despite the Central assistance during the last few months;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor,

(d) the total number of workers rendered unemployed due to this; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to reopen the factory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a). No loan was sanctioned by Central Government to the Kozhichampara Cooperative Sugar Factory during the last year

(b) The factory remained closed since September, 1966 but this closure had nothing to do with central assistance

(c) The main reason for the closure of the factory was shortage of cane supply owing to the following factors —

(i) Unprecedented drought conditions prevailing in the Palghat and Coimbatore areas;

(ii) Diversion of substantial quantity of sugarcane to the jaggery industry which offered more attractive prices to the sugarcane growers

(d) 411 employees

(e) The State Government expect that the factory would restart sometime in the last week of September, 1967 for a special crushing season.

Famine conditions in Bihar

435. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Ramavtar Shastri:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government received any report from the outgoing Bihar Ministry on the famine conditions in the State;

(b) whether the outgoing Ministry formulated any plan for relief, including provision of free rations to old people, boring and supply of drinking water to cattle and human beings during the months of May and June, 1967;

(c) whether the new Bihar Ministry has asked for massive assistance from the Central Government to fight the famine conditions in Bihar;

(d) if so, the nature and total amount of the Central Assistance sought; and

(e) the decision taken by Government in regard thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (e). The Government of India have been receiving reports from the previous Government in Bihar about the acute scarcity conditions caused by drought in Bihar and have been in continuous touch with the Bihar Government (both the old and the new) with regard to the drought situation in Bihar and the measures necessary for relief of distress. The programmes of relief include, amongst others, free supply of foodgrains to the old and the infirm people who are unable to work on the relief works and schemes for supply of drinking water both for men and cattle during the hot weather. Every possible assistance is being given by the Central Government, to the Bihar Government, for relief of distress. However, the State Government (both the old and the new) have not been satisfied with the quantity of foodgrains allocated to Bihar by the Central Government. The quantity of foodgrains allotted to Bihar has been progressively stepped up from 72000 tonnes in October, 1966, to 1,85,000 tonnes in April, 1967. The Bihar Government consider this inadequate. Considering the overall availability of foodgrains in the country and the needs of other areas, it has not been possible for the Central Government to make a larger allocation to Bihar.

Tourist Traffic

436. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourist traffic declined during the last year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to attract more tourists?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) There was no fall in the foreign tourist traffic to India during the calendar year 1966. In fact there was an increase of 7.9 per cent over the previous year

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Supply of Rice to Kerala

437. **Shri S. Supakar:**
Shri Visudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice supplied to Kerala from other States during the four months ending on the 28th February, 1967; and

(b) the per capita ration of rice in that State during these four months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) In addition to the imported rice supplied to Kerala during this period, 1.36 lakhs tonnes of rice was supplied from Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore States.

(b) The rice ration was 160 grams per adult per day and half the quantity per child between 2 and 12 years of age. 120 grams of wheat per adult per day and half the quantity per child was also available in the ration.

Wheat Supplied to Orissa

438. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa had asked for the supply of additional quota of wheat to Orissa since the beginning of this year;

(b) if so, whether such requests were complied with;

(c) the present monthly quota of wheat for Orissa;

(d) to what extent it falls short of the demand; and

(e) the steps being taken to augment the present quota of wheat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 8,000 tonnes.

(d) It does not fall short of the demand.

(e) Does not arise.

Electricity for Agricultural Purposes in Orissa

439. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy paid to the Orissa State for supplying electricity for agricultural purposes in 1966-67; and

(b) the extent to which this has been utilised for increasing agricultural production in the State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No proposal for sanctioning subsidy for supplying electricity for agricultural purposes in 1966-67 has been received so far from the Government of Orissa. As such, no subsidy has been sanctioned to it.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement for development of Fisheries with Norway

440. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new technical assistance agreement for further development of fisheries between Norway and India has been signed recently; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A new agreement for carrying out a programme of developmental activities in the field of fisheries was entered into between the Govt. of Norway, the Govt. of India and the United Nations on 17-3-1967.

(b) The main objectives of the agreement, which will be operative for a period of five years from 1-4-1967 are (i) the undertaking of off-shore and deep sea exploratory fishing (ii) providing practical training and demonstration in modern technology ashore and at sea and (iii) procurement of machinery and equipment for vessels and shore installations. Besides, the agreement provides for completion of certain construction works such as a fish meal plant, slipway and other harbour works initiated under a previous agreement.

The assistance to be received from Norway during the period of 5 years will be an amount not exceeding 40 million Norwegian Kroners (Rs. 4.2 crores approximately). The assistance will be available in the shape of grant and credit facilities. The Govt of Norway will provide Norwegian personnel and equipment and machinery not available in India. The Govt. of India will provide land, sites, buildings, installations, and equipment and machinery available in India, and will also bear the running expenses.

सनौठ और केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के बीच दिल्ली परिवहन की बस सेवा

441. **श्री रघुवीरसिंह शास्त्री** : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सनौठ, पूठ-खर्द बरवाला और प्रह्लादपुर गावों से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय नई दिल्ली तक दिल्ली परिवहन की सीधी बस सेवा आरम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की प्रार्थना अस्वीकार कर दी गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस मार्ग पर सहकारिता के आधार पर गैर-सरकारी बसों को चलने की अनुमति न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) और (ख). ऐसी सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के लिये निवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं । परन्तु ऐसी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान के लिए तब तक संभव नहीं होगा जब तक उसके बेड़े में और वृद्धि नहीं हो जाती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है क्योंकि सनौठ केन्द्रीय सचिवालय रास्ते पर सहकारी आधार पर स्टेज केरियेज चलाने के लिए परमिट प्रदान करने के लिये कोई याचिकाएं प्रदेश परिवहन अधिकरण को प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं ।

Procurement of wheat and Rice

442. **Shri C. Janardhanan:**
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri S. Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target set for the procurement of wheat and rice for the year 1966-67, State-wise; and

(b) the total quantity of wheat and rice procured so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The targets for procurement of wheat and rice in different States during 1966-67 have not been finalised so far

(b) A statement showing procurement of wheat and rice made so far during the crop year 1966-67 is attached [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-214/67].

Sugar Pollution in Ship between Calcutta and Port-Blair

443. **Shri K R. Ganesh**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to his notice that in a recent shipment by one of the ships plying between Calcutta and Port-Blair, sugar became unfit for human consumption due to its pollution,

(b) if so, whether any action is proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for the same; and

(c) the other remedial steps proposed to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Gamaxine bags were inadvertantly loaded through the same hatch of a ship in the power hold of

which sugar was loaded. They have sent samples of the stock suspected to be contaminated to the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta for analysis and have requested the Government of India to have the matter investigated in order to fix responsibility

Rationing in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

444. **Shri K. R. Ganesh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rice given to the tribal people of the Nicobar group of Islands under the Informal rationing in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1966-67;

(b) the quantum given to the non-tribal population in the Nicobar group in 1966-67;

(c) the quantum given to the residents in the Andaman group covered under the informal rationing system in 1966-67; and

(d) the quantum given to the industrial workers in the Andaman group in 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Sinde): (a) 2 kgs. per head per month with an additional 6 kgs. per head per month to labourers employed in heavy manual work since middle of July, 1966.

(b) 4.8 kgs. per adult per month with an additional 3.2 kgs. per head per month for heavy manual labourers

(c) and (d). 4.8 kgs. per adult per month for all categories of consumers including industrial workers since 16th May, 1966.

Protein from Fish Powder as Food Supplement

445. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a powdered fish concentrate which is 80 per cent protein could be easily produced as a food supplement at a very low cost from the un-harvested 'trash' fish in the Indian waters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the product is nearly odourless and tasteless resembling a light grey flour and could be mixed with cooked foods and *atta* used for *chapaties;* and

(c) whether the desirability of exploring the feasibility of its use has been examined?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Powdered fish concentrate can be produced as a food supplement from trash fish but economic production is not possible in India at present due to the dispersed and variable nature of fish landings along the coast and the high cost of fish. With mechanised exploitation of trash fish on a large scale the concentrate could be produced at an economic cost.

(b) and (c). The product manufactured abroad is of two types, odourless and with odour. A small percentage of the odourless type can be mixed with bread and other cooked foods, and experiments are being conducted in regard to introduction of suitable quantities of the flour in various Indian preparations. The Central Institute of Fisheries Technology at Cochin has been able to evolve a good product on a laboratory scale. A plant for manufacture of the concentrate on a pilot scale has been designed and is proposed to be fabricated indigenously.

Seed Corporations

446. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Seed Corporations have since been set up in all the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). There is already a Land Development and Seed Corporation, which is a combined one for development of land, production, etc., of seeds in Punjab and Haryana and they do not propose to set up a separate Seed Corporation. Assam Government have also registered a Seed Corporation. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have made provisions in their State Plans for 1967-68 for the setting up of Seed Corporations. Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Kerala, West Bengal and Goa do not propose at present to set up Seed Corporations. Other States are considering the proposal.

Foodgrains Procurement and Storage Facilities

447. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the target in quantities of foodgrains to be procured in each State for this year; and

(b) the storage facilities arranged in each State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No precise targets for procurement of foodgrains during this year have so far been fixed.

(b) Sufficient storage facilities have been arranged in each State.

Crop Insurance Scheme

448. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether legislation for crop insurance has since been introduced in all the States; and

(b) if not, the names of the States which have not yet introduced it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). For the success of Crop Insurance scheme and for providing an accurate actuarial basis for its implementation participation of all the farmers in the selected area is essential. This means that the crop insurance in selected areas will have to be compulsory for all agriculturists. Compulsory crop insurance cannot be introduced without suitable legislation. For this purpose, a bill has been drafted and is being processed with a view to introduction in the Parliament in due course, as insurance is a subject in the Union List. A model scheme on crop insurance is also under preparation and will shortly be circulated to various States for eliciting their opinion.

In such view of the matter, the question of introduction of legislation for crop insurance in the States at this stage does not arise.

दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनायें

449. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में दिल्ली शहर में कितनी सड़क दुर्घटनायें हुईं ; और

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मरे ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) दिल्ली के संघ क्षेत्र में 1966 के कलेन्डर वर्ष में 8347 और 1967 के कलेन्डर वर्ष में 1363 (28-2-67 तक) ।

(ख) 1966 के कलेन्डर वर्ष में 345 और 1967 के कलेन्डर वर्ष में 61 (28-2-67 तक) ।

बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर (राजस्थान) में सीमा सड़कें

450. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या परिवहन और नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सड़कें बनाने की एक योजना तैयार की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने धन की व्यवस्था की गई थी और अब तक कितना धन खर्च किया जा चुका है तथा कब तक सड़कों के पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) और (ख). संभवतः इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध राजस्थान के बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के निर्माण से है। इस निर्माण कार्य में प्रगति हो रही है। इन सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये 9·95 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत में से फरवरी 1967 के अन्त तक 1·80 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई है। धन की उपलब्धता होने पर इन निर्माण कार्यों के 1968-69 तक पूरा होने की संभावना है।

I.A.C. Bookings

451. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain complaints have been received by the Indian Airlines Corporation authorities regarding malpractices in the booking of passengers;

(b) if so, how many passengers lodged such complaints during the year 1966-67; and

(c) the action taken by the authorities to redress the grievances of the complaining passengers?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). 9 complaints were received during 1966-67

(c) Each complaint was investigated and corrective action taken wherever necessary

कीटनाशी दवाइयों का प्रयोग

452. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फसलों के बचाव के लिये इस समय कौन कौन सी कीटनाशी दवाइयां प्रयोग में लाई जाती हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से देशीय कीटनाशी दवाइयों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इनकी तैयार की गई मात्रा मांग की पूर्ति के लिये पर्याप्त है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे): (क) निम्नलिखित वस्तुएं फसलों के बचाव के लिए प्रयोग में लाई जाती हैं :—

I. कीट नाशक, कृन्तकनाशी औषधियां तथा निर्मंटीसाइड्स

(i) कीटनाशक औषधियां :

(i) क्लोरिनेटिड कम्पाउन्ड्स बी एच सी, लिण्डेन, डी डी टी

(ii) साइक्लोडीन कम्पाउन्ड्स एण्ड्रिन, एल्ड्रिन, डीलड्रिन, क्लोरोडेन, हैप्टेक्लर

(iii) फास्फेटिक कम्पाउन्ड्स : पैराथियन, मालाथियन, डेमेटोन, डाइमथियोएट फास्फेमिडोन, ट्रिथियोन, थियोमिटोन, फोरेट, थियोडन, डाइज़ीनन इत्यादि।

(iv) कार्बामेट्स : कारबरियल

(v) बोटानिकल. पाइरिथरम, निकोटाइन-सल्फेट

(vi) फ्युमिगेन्ट्स : मेथाइल ब्रोमाईड, ईडी/सीटी, एलोमिनियम फास्फाइड

(2) कृन्तकनाशी : जिन्क फास्फाइड, कैल्शियम साइनाईड तथा कुमारिन कम्पाउन्ड्स

(3) नीमेंटीसाइड्स : डी डी, नेमागन तथा ईडीबी

II. कवकनाशी औषधियां :

(i) सल्फर . (बुरकने तथा छिड़कने योग्य)

(ii) कापर : कापर सल्फेट तथा कापर ओक्सीक्लोराइड

(iii) थियोकार्बामेट्स : जिनेब तथा जीरम

(iv) सीड-ड्रेसर्ज : आर्गेनो-मरकूरियल्स तथा आर्गेनिक सीड ड्रेसर्ज (थीरम तथा कैपटन)

(v) एन्टी बायोटिक्स . औरोफन-गिन तथा स्ट्रेप्टोसाइकलन

III. वी डी साइड्स . 2, 4-डी, 2, 4, 5-टी, एम सी पी ए, एम सी पी बी, पैराक्वट, पी सी पी, प्रोपानिल, साइमाजिन्क, टी डी ए

(ख) नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

I कीटनाशक तथा कृन्तकनाशी औषधियां :—

(i) क्लोरिनेटिड कम्पाउन्ड्स : बी एच सी, डी डी टी

(ii) फास्फेटिक कम्पाउन्ड्स पैराथियन, मालाथियन तथा डाइमथियोएट

(iii) वनस्पति संबंधी : पाइरेथरम तथा निकोटाइन-सल्फेट

(iv) अमक : मिथाइल ब्रोमाइड, ई डी/सी टी

(v) कृन्तकनाशी औषधियां : जिन्क फास्फाइड तथा कुमारिन कम्पाउन्ड्स

II कवकनाशी :

(i) सल्फर . (बुरकने तथा छिड़कने के योग्य)

(ii) कापर : कापर सल्फेट तथा कापर ओक्सीक्लोराइड

(iii) थियोकार्बामेट्स : जिनेब तथा जिरम

( ) सीड ड्रेसर्ज : आर्गेनो-मरकूरियल्स तथा आर्गेनिक सीड-ड्रेसर्ज (थीरम)

(v) एन्टी बायोटिक्स : औरिओफनगिन तथा स्ट्रेप्टोसाइक्लीन

III क्रीसीलाइड्स : 2, 4-डी, 2, 4, 5-टी

नोट :—बी एच सी तथा डी डी टी की कच्ची सामग्री स्थानीय तौर पर उपलब्ध है। फिर भी क्षेत्र के लिए कुछ कच्ची सामग्री आयात की जानी है ।

(ग) देश में निर्मित कीटनाशक औषधियों में से बी एच सी, फौसफेटिक कम्पाउन्ड्स तथा वीडी साइड्स को छोड़ कर सभी कीटनाशक औषधियों की मांग पूरी करना सम्भव है। फिर भी ऐसे कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं जिनसे पूर्ववर्ती औषधियों की मांग भी पूरी की जा सके ।

Writing of Introduction to Election Procedure Pamphlet

453. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh wrote an introduction to the election procedure pamphlet/publication of the Chief Electoral Officer of the M.P State,

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the Chief Minister and or the State Chief Electoral Officer for this act of impropriety, and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking action?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b) The following is an English translation of the "message" (in Hindi) contributed by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh to the "Instructions to Presiding Officers" issued by the Chief Electoral Officer of the State

"In the ensuing general election going to be held in February, 1967, you have to perform an important task as a Presiding Officer at the polling station. Every officer at the polling station should perform his duties quite impartially and diligently as the fair conduct of elections is the supreme necessity of a healthy democracy.

The tradition maintained by the Election Department of Madhya Pradesh in its efficiency is well known. I am confident, you will fully maintain that tradition. I, on behalf of the Madhya Pradesh Administration, expect this from you."

The above message shows that it is just an exhortation to the Presiding Officers to be efficient and impartial in performing their duties and there appears to be no "impropriety" in it

In fact, a similar message from the then Chief Minister (Dr. K. N. Katju) figured in the Instructions issued in 1961.

(c) Does not arise.

मिर्जापुर में गंगा नदी पर पुल

454. श्री राज स्वरूप :
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में गंगा नदी पर एक पुल बनाने की योजना पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के कब से प्रारम्भ किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस कार्य पर कुल कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव): (क) चतुर्थ योजना में शामिल करने के लिये गंगा नदी पर पुल की व्यवस्था और आवंटन के सभी प्रश्न पर भारत सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के बीच विचार विनिमय हो रहा है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). उपरोक्त (क) में दिये हुए उत्तर के कारण (ख) और (ग) के प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

कानपुर में दुग्ध संभरण योजना

455 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि के सहयोग से दुग्ध योजना आरम्भ की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Allocation of Chemical Fertilizers to States

456. **Shri K. Suryanarayana:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state·

(a) the quantity of chemical fertilizers allocated to the various States and actually supplied to them during the calendar years 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have recently approached the Central Government for additional supply of fertilizers; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): Allocations of nitrogenous as well as complex fertilisers are made by the Central Fertiliser Pool on financial year basis.

(a) A statement showing quantity allotted to the States during 1964-65 and 1965-66 and quantities supplied is appended. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-215/67].

(b) No.

(c) Question does not arise.

F.A.O. Aid for setting up of Rice Mills

457. **Shri K. Suryanarayana:** Will the minister of **Food & Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2557 on the 29th November, 1966, regarding Food & Agriculture Organisation aid for rice mills and state the number of rice mills set up so far with the aid received from this Organisation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): No rice mill has so far been set up with the assistance of the F.A.O. as the project estimates are under revision in the light of the possibility of a reduction in the amount of the foreign assistance likelly to be available.

Announcement at Airports

458. **Shri Biswanarayan Shastri:** Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only flight number is announced at airports at the time of the departure of a flight;

(b) whether it is also a fact that announcement is made in English only; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to announce the flight in Hindi and regional languages in addition to English and also to announce the aircraft number in addition to the flight number and to mention it in the Boarding Card?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is attached. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-216/67].

Payment of Cane Price

459. Shri V. Krishnamoorthy Goundar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware of the fact that additional cane prices for cane supplied to the E.I.D. —Parry Sugar factories in Madras State for the years 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 have not yet been paid to the ryots; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government for immediate payments to the growers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sugarcane Additional Price Fixation Authority have determined the additional cane price payable by these factories for 1958-59 and 1959-60 seasons. These factories have applied for exemption on the ground that their profits were inadequate to bear the burden Their request is under consideration The data for determining additional cane price for the remaining two seasons will be scrutinised by the authority

Bihar-Nepal National Highway

460. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to expedite the completion of the National Highway passing through Mahadevamath in Madhubani Sub-division (Bihar) leading to Nepal?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) There is no Bihar-Nepal National Highway. Perhaps the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Forbesganj-Maricha/Dagmara—Darbhanga link road, a part of the Lateral Road Project. On this alignment, a bridge across the Kosi river is propose to be constructed. A tentative site proposed for the bridge about 4 miles downstream of Dagmara, near Mahadevamath, is under investigation. The alignment of the Forbesganj-Maricha/Dagmara portion which forms part of the first stage work of the Lateral Road Project depends upon this bridge site being finalised. The link between Darbhanga and the Kosi bridge and the bridge itself are not even included in the first-stage work referred to above Actual starting of the construction work depends on the finalisation of all these preliminaries

Transport Facilities in Chandigarh and other Union Territories

461. Shri Shri Chand Goel: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state·

(a) the steps taken by the Administration of Chandigarh Union Territory to connect Chandigarh by road with the neighbouring villages of the Union Territory; and

(b) the steps taken by the Central Government to augment transport facilities in other Union Territories?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b) The information required is being collected from the Union Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rejection of Nomination Papers in J. & K.

462 Shri Shri Chand Goel:
Shri Narain Swarup Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates returned unopposed to the State Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir on the ground of rejection of the nomination papers of the other candidates;

(b) the grounds on which the nomination papers were rejected;

(c) whether the Election Commission got representations against this wholesale rejection of nomination papers; and

(d) the steps the Commission has taken to remove the grievances of the candidates?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Twenty-two, including 9 cases where the election was uncontested because of the withdrawal of one/two candidatures and the rejection of the other nominations

(b) The grounds on which the nomination papers were rejected were as follows:—

(i) Oath was not subscribed.

(ii) a copy of the relevant electoral roll was not produced.

(iii) security deposit was not made.

(iv) candidate was below the prescribed age

(v) candidate held an office of profit;

(vi) had an interest in a Government Contract.

(vii) nomination paper not signed

(c) The Commission received a number of complaints alleging illegal rejection of nomination papers

(d) The complainants were advised that redress could only be had through election petitions

'Taichung' Variety of Rice

463 **Shri Manibhai J Patel:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States with respective acreage, where experiments to grow 'Taichung' variety of rice were conducted in the last agricultural season;

(b) the result of such experiments in each of such States; and

(c) the reasons for success or failure of such experiments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Based on the results of the trials with Taichung Native-1 variety of paddy conducted during 1965-66, the cultivation of this variety was taken up on an extended scale in the kharif season of 1966-67. The total area covered under the crop during that season was approxiately 5.34 lakh acres with the following State-wise break-up:

Name of State	Area (acres)
1. Andhra Pradesh	84,000
2. Assam	2,249
3. Bihar	13,500
4. Gujarat	800
5. Jammu and Kashmir	71
6. Madhya Pradesh	80,563
7 Maharashtra	1,70,000
8. Mysore	10,000
9 Orissa	38,000
10 Punjab	8,000
11. Rajasthan	556
12 Uttar Pradesh	1,20,000
13. West Bengal	3,000
14 Goa	3,100
15. Delhi	160
TOTAL	5,33,999

(b) and (c) According to the reports received so far from the State Governments, the Taichung Native-1 paddy showed a decidedly better performance in terms of yields as compared to the traditional varieties during the last kharif season. The yields of this variety generally ranged between 3,000 lbs. to 6,500 lbs. per acre In fact, even under adverse conditions like drought, Taichung Native-1 showed better performance than the local varieties In some of the districts of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there was incidence of pest and disease attacks on Taichung Native-1 paddy. The pest was identified as Jassids and Ful gorids. Investi-

gations undertaken by the experts from the Centre as well as the States revealed that the fields affected were generally those where the recommended package of practices had not been fully followed by the farmers However, timely remedial measures were taken and the crop recovered rapidly as a result of the control measures

Export of Cattle Feed

464 Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have requested the Central Government to stop export of cattle feed and bran in order to improve the cattle wealth, and

(b) if so the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes

(b) The matter is under examination

Irrigation Facilities in Orissa

465. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) the area under irrigation in Orissa State at present and food production per annum in that State, and

(b) the extent to which food deficit of the country can be met by increased irrigation facilities in Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b) The required information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them

Hotel Development Fund

466 Shri C. C Desai:
Shri R Barua:

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to establish the Hotel Development Fund, and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr Karan Singh): (a) and b) No The question of making more liberal loans available to the Hotel Industry through existing Financial Institutions of the Government of India is under the consideration

Hotels in the Public Sector

467. Shri C C Desai:
Shri R Barua:

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to build a number of hotels in the country in the public sector, and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr Karan Singh): (a) Yes Sir

(b) The India Tourism Development Corporation which is a Public Sector Undertaking has plans for the construction of 8 new hotels and for the improvement and expansion of the existing Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel in Udaipur The total cost of these projects will be about Rs 3 00 crores and on completion they will provide ap-

proximately 1200 hotel beds as follows:

Place	Bed capacity
1. Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay (Transit Hotel)	100
2. Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta (Transit Hotel)	100
3. Varanasi	200
4. Bangalore	200
5. Juhu Sea Beach, Bombay	200
6. Panaji (Goa)	100
7. Srinagar	100
8. Kovalam Sea Beach (Trivandrum)	100

The hotels will generally confirm to a uniform pattern providing central airconditioning, restaurant, swimming pool, a shopping arcade facilities.

The construction of an annexe to the Ashoka Hotel in New Delhi which is a Public Sector project, to provide additional 300 beds by February, 1968 is under way.

The Janpath Hotels Ltd., also a Public Sector Undertaking have plans to build Hotel Akbar at the corner of Ashoka Road an Janpath at a cost of Rs. 2.77 crores with 300 beds, subject to availability of funds.

Establishment of a Hotel in collaboration with Hiltons Hotels Corporation

468. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the proposal to establish a Hotel in India in collaboration with some Indian firm and the Hiltons Hotels Corporation of U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the collaboration?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). *No*, Sir. The draft agreement for collaboration between Messrs. Shiv Sagar Estates, Bombay and Hilton Hotels Corporation of U.S.A. is under examination.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के उत्पादों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

469. **श्री राम चरण :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में किन-किन तारीखों को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध तथा अन्य उत्पादों के मूल्य बढ़ाये गये और प्रत्येक अवसर पर मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि की गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री से बहुत लाभ होता है जिसका बहुत बड़ा भाग प्रशासनिक व्यय के रूप में खर्च हो जाता है; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश हरियाना और राजस्थान के दूधियों से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना किस भाव पर दूध खरीदती है और दिल्ली की जनता को किस भाव पर बेचा जाता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) एक विवरण रखी है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या L.T. 217/67].

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाना तथा राजस्थान के राज्यों से भैंस तथा गाय के

दूध की खरीद के वर्तमान दर (ठेकेदारों की कमीशन निकाल कर) निम्नलिखित हैं :—

राज्य	6.5 प्रतिशत चर्बी सहित भैंस के दूध के लिए मूल कीमत	गाय के दूध की मूल कीमत
(1) यू०पी०	77.50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल	. .
(2) हरियाना		
(1) करनाल जिला	69.93रु० प्रति क्विंटल	. .
(2) अन्य क्षेत्र	77.50रु० प्रति क्विंटल	77.50रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
(3) राजस्थान	—	55.00रुपये प्रति क्विंटल

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना से बेचे गये विभिन्न प्रकार के दूध का बिक्री मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

	प्रति लिटर
1. मानकीकृत दूध (8.5 प्रतिशत एस०एन० एफ०, 5 प्रतिशत चर्बी)	84 पैसे
2. गाय का दूध (न्यूनतम 8.5 प्रतिशत एस० एन० एफ० 3.5 प्रतिशत चर्बी)	84 पैसे
3. टोन्ड दूध (8.5 प्रतिशत एस० एन० एफ०, 3 प्रतिशत चर्बी)	54 पैसे
4. डबल टोन्ड दूध (9 प्रतिशत एस० एन० एफ०, 1.5 प्रतिशत चर्बी)	40 पैसे

कृषि इंजीनियर तथा विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कृषि विशेषज्ञ

470. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कृषि इंजीनियर तथा विदेशों से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कृषि विशेषज्ञ, अलग-अलग कितने हैं ;

(ख) उन में से कितने व्यक्ति कृषि-कार्य में लगे हुए हैं ;

(ग) क्या बेरोजगार कृषि इंजीनियरों के लिए कृषि कार्य सम्बन्धी रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित "डायरेक्टरी आफ एग्रीकल्चरल इंजीनियरिंग पर्सनल इन इंडिया (1964)" के अनुसार 1964 तक भारत में 325 कृषि इंजीनियर थे। नवीनतम आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। पिछले 2 वर्षों की अवधि में कृषि इंजीनियरिंग महाविद्यालयों से लगभग 200 कृषि स्नातक निकले हैं और इस प्रकार ऐसे इंजीनियरों की संख्या 5 5 हो जाती है। इन में से 56 विदेशों से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त हैं।

(ख) हमारे ज्ञान के अनुसार सभी प्रशिक्षित कृषि इंजीनियर कृषि या कृषि से सम्बन्धित उद्योगों में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ग) यद्यपि बेकार कृषि इंजीनियरों के लिए कृषि कार्य सम्बन्धी रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है फिर भी केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने ऐसी अनेक योजनायें तैयार की हैं जिनकी

क्रियान्विति के लिये प्रशिक्षित कृषि इंजीनियरों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Tractors in use in Agriculture

471. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tractors in use in agriculture in each State since 1960; and

(b) how many of these tractors (in each State separately) are in use for actual agricultural purposes and how many are used for transport and other purposes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement showing the number of tractors (31,016) in use in agriculture in each State as per the census held in 1961 is enclosed. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-218/67]. Thereafter upto December, 1966, 24,187 tractors have been imported and 20,710 tractors produced indigenously. The figures of the State-wise census conducted *in 1966 are under compilation.*

(b) The 1361 census figures are in respect of tractors in use for agricultural purposes only. The tractors imported or manufactured subsequent to 1961 are mostly in use for agricultural purposes. While specific information on the number of tractors used for agricultural purposes is not available, it is believed that the majority of these tractors is used for agricultural purposes.

Distribution of Waste Land

472. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of waste land available in each State for agricultural purposes;

(b) how much waste land has been distributed in the different States since 1952 to the landless or poor cultivators or other persons giving separate figures of distribution to different categories of persons, State-wise; and

(c) how much fresh land has been brought under cultivation since 1952 in each State by the State Governments under various colonization schemes and what amount of this land has been distributed amongst landless agricultural labourers, poor peasants and various other categories so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-219/67].

Gift of Rigs for Drought-Affected Areas

473. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has given a gift of four rigs to the Government of India for use in the drought-affected areas; and

(b) if so, how they have been distributed among the drought-affected areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The landed The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has given

a gift of 10 rigs for use in drought-affected areas. 6 of these rigs have been allocated to Bihar and 4 to Uttar Pradesh.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign

474. **Shri M. V. Rajasakharan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far with regard to a number of projects undertaken by the 'Freedom From Hunger Campaign' Committee since it came into being;

(b) whether Government of India have received any financial assistance from the F.A.O. under the above Campaign to finance the various projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of projects implemented and results achieved thereby?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Indian Freedom From Hunger Campaign Committee does not undertake projects as such. It gives assistance mainly to voluntary organisations to take up agriculture production projects. In some cases Government Agencies are also used for implementation of projects. 27 projects have so far been taken up. Of these 13 projects have been implemented and 14 are under implementation.

(b) No. FAO does not give financial assistance to countries. It coordinates the requests for assistance from various National Committees of FFHC in developing countries with offers of donations from FFHC Committees in developed countries or phi'anthropic organisations in those countries.

(c) The question does not arise.

Taxes on Scooter-Rickshaws

475. **Shri Shri Chand Goel:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of various taxes and fees chargeable on scooter-rikshaws in the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh separately, particularly token tax, passenger tax, permit fee and *adda* tax;

(b) the reasons for the disparities in the taxes in the two Union Territories, if any; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the same?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c). The information required is being obtained from the Union Administrations concerned and will be laid on the table of the Sabha after it is received.

Dantwala Committee Report

476. **Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri J. M. Biswas:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 548 on the 29th November, 1966 regarding the Dantwala Committee's Report on co-operative marketing and state:

(a) whether the full report of the Committee has since been received;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasihib Shinde): (a) Yes. The Report was received in February, 1967.

(b) A summary of the main recommendations made by the Committee is enclosed. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-220/67].

(c) Most of the recommendations, particularly those relating to pattern of organisation, management and

personnel, business techniques, linking of cooperative credit with marketing, role of cooperatives in State procurement schemes and distribution of agricultural production requisites and consumer goods in rural areas and cooperative storage are broadly a reiteration of the existing policy. Recommendations requiring fresh decisions are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

Loans to Sugar Mills in U. P.

477. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans granted to the sugar mills in U. P. during the period from 1955 to 1965;

(b) the total amount of loans realised by Government so far; and

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of the repayment situation and if so, the conclusions thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Government of India have not given any loans to sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh during the period from 1955 to 1965.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee

478. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 449 on the 22nd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Road Transport Taxation Inquiry Committee has since submitted any report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The Committee has submitted an interim report on "Inter State Transport".

(b) The main recommendations are given in the annexed statement. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-221/67].

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination, in consultation with the Planning Commission and the State Governments.

Graving Dock, Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam

479. Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 440 on the 22nd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report from the Japanese Consultants on the graving Dock Project as an adjunct of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam has since been examined; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The Report has been scrutinised by the Board of Directors of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. The Report is now under examination by the Government.

Agriculture-Oriented Education

480. Shri Hirji Bhai:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 172 on the 8th November, 1966 regarding Agriculture-Oriented Education and state:

(a) whether the report of the Commission with a view to make education agriculture-oriented has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) This is receiving consideration by the Education Division in the Planning Commission. The deliberations of the Workng Group are awaited.

(b) In view of the above the question does not arise.

Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam

481. Shri Hirji Bhai:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to expand the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam for increasing its production capacity from four to six ships per year; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Road Board

482. Shri Hirji Bhai:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 26 on the 1st November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to constitute a Central Road Board within his Ministry has since been considered; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). No final decision has so far been taken.

Subsidy on Imported Foodgrains

483. Shri Y. G. Gowd: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are selling imported foodgrains to the consumers at subsidised rates; and

(b) if so, the subsidised rates per ton for different varieties of foodgrains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subsidized issue of various foodgrains supplied from Central stocks to the consuming States are as under:—

Foodgrains	*Issue rate per tonne*
Wheat (Imported)	Rs. 550
Milo (Imported)	Rs. 400
Coarse rice (both imported & indigenous)	Rs. 720 to 810
Maize (imported)	Rs. 450

Foodgrains Requirement for Ration Shops

484. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum Stock of foodgrains required for keeping up the supply line of the ration shops in the country; and

(b) how much of the total requirement is being met by the local supply and how much is met by imports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) On the basis of the latest rationed population and the current scale of ration, providing for additional issues to heavy manual workers, establishments, etc., the requirement of foodgrains for the statutorily rationed areas works out to 240,000 tonnes per month.

(b) Separate accounts are not maintained in terms of indigenous and imported varieties of foodgrains during issue from Government stocks

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में 'काम करने पर भोजन" योजना

485. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री ए० बी० पाटिल :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सहायता समिति ने सूखाग्रस्तक्षेत्रों में 'काम करने पर भोजन" के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) किन किन राज्यों में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कार्य के पारिश्रमिक के रूप में भोजन वितरित किया जा रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों के सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में कुछेक स्वैच्छिक संगठन सहायता कार्य कर रहे हैं । इन संगठनों की गतिविधियो मे कपडे, खाद्यान्न, दूध आदि मुफ्त बांटना और मुफ्त भोजनालय चलाने शामिल हैं । यह ज्ञात नही है कि इन में से कोई सगठन मजदूरी के बदले मे खाद्य देता है ।

राज्य सरकारो ने लोगो को क्रय शक्ति सुलभ करने के लिये सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सहायता कार्य सगठित किये हैं और कुछ राज्यो मे कर्मचारियो को यह अधिकार भी दिया गया है कि वे उचित मूल्य की दुकानो से खाद्यान्न की विशिष्ट मात्राए खरीदे जिसके लिए वे स्वय निर्धारित दाम देते है । बिहार में यह प्रबन्ध अभी लागू नही किया गया है और सहायता कार्य पर लगे कर्मचारियो के लिये इसी प्रकार का प्रबन्ध लागू करने के प्रश्न पर वहा विचार हो रहा है ।

Storage of Foodgrains in Punjab

486. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa.

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether metal containers of one ton capacity are going to be used in Punjab for storing foodgrains;

(b) its advantages over the conventional method; and

(c) whether such containers will be available at subsidised rates to farmers elsewhere in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Government of India addressd the State Governments in January last on the subject of providing small storage structures to be used by cultivators with a view to minimise losses in foodgrains in storage with the culti-

vators. The suggestion was to popularise containers which would be rodent-proof and would also enable fumigation of the foodgrains. Metal containers of one ton capacity referred to in the question would be one type of containers which would satisfy these requirements The Government of Punjab have not yet communicated their reactions to this suggestion but are likely to finalise their views shortly.

(b) In relation to conventional methods, metal containers are mobile, light, rodent and damp proof and further capable of allowing fumigation.

(c) The question of making any subsidies available for such containers would be considered by the State Governments along with the proposal for popularising such containers in the States.

International Tourist Week in Delhi

487. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Tourist Week has been inaugurated in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and the amount spent in that respect;

(c) whether more tourists were attracted because of the celebrations; and

(d) if so, how does it compare with the tourist traffic in the corresponding period of the last year?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The International Tourist Week in Delhi was inaugurated on March 19, 1967.

(b) The details of the programme of the International Tourist Week are given in the Annexure appended. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-222/67].

The expenditure incurred on International Tourist Week in Delhi was approximately Rs. 17,000 including amount spent on holding the International Tourist Poster Exhibition. This excludes the expenditure incurred by various private organisations which were co-operating in the celebration of International Tourist Week.

(c) and (d). It is not possible to give any figures of the tourists who were attracted specifically because of the celebrations Furthermore, it is too early to judge the impact of the celebrations in Delhi and other parts of India on the tourist arrivals. The various facilities, concessions and other activities which are being observed as part of ITY are likely to show their results by the end of the year when it will be possible to compare the tourist arrivals with last year.

Operational Standard of I.A.C.

488. Shri Surendra Kumar Tapuriah:
Shri Meetha Lal Meena:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite increasing traffic there is a deterioration in the Indian Airlines Corporation standards of operation, efficiency, passenger's comfort and meals; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve them?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). There has been no deterioration in the standards laid down for operational safety and efficiency. Care is also taken to ensure that standards of passengers' comforts, meals and other amenities are not allowed to deteriorate. Whenever complaints are received from passengers about lapses on the part of the Corporation's staff these are enquired into and remedial action taken according to the nature of the complaint.

Due to labour trouble and other difficulties, the regularity and punctuality of the services have been affected to some extent during the last year. Constant efforts will continue to be made to further improve the efficiency and quality of service of the I.A.C.

Demand for Small Tractors

489. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the present demand for small tractors in the country; and

(b) the extent to which it is being met and the manner thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) It was originally estimated that during 1967-68 7,500 tractors would be required in the H.P. range 10-20, considering, however the actual size of the demand, it has been decided to make efforts for the import of 10,000 tractors in this range

(b) There is no indigenous production of tractors in this range and the requirement has to be met by imports. Arrangements have already been made for the import of 2000 tractors from U.S.S.R. and the question of import of the balance is under consideration.

Prices of Foodgrains

490. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Shambhu Nath:
Shri Nageshwar:
Shri Y. G. Gowd:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the landed price of the imported foodgrains and the procurement price of the indigenous foodgrains in the various States;

(b) the sale price realised by Government on both these types of foodgrains; and

(c) how the difference between the two prices, that is, between the landed and the procurement prices on the one hand and the sale price realised on the other hand is accounted for?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The landed price of foodgrains imported from different countries during 1966-67 (Post devaluation) is estimated as under:—

Foodgrains	*Landed price* (Rs. per quintal)
Wheat	66·46
Rice	102·50
Milo	52·10
Maize	60·86

The procurement prices of indigenous foodgrains in various States are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-223/67].

(b) The issue prices at which these various foodgrains are supplied to the consuming State from the Central stocks are as under:—

Foodgrains	*Issue Price* (Per quintal)	
Wheat (imported)	Rs. 55·00	
Rice	Rs. 72·00 to Rs. 81·00	(Imported and indigenous rice is pooled and sold at the same price)
Milo (imported)	Rs. 40·00	
Maize (imported)	Rs. 45·00	

(c) The difference between the landed and the procurement prices on one hand and the sale price realised thereon on the other hand is accounted for as subsidy i.e., loss in Trading borne by the Government in the distribution of foodgrains.

Fishing Harbours

491. Shri P. Viswambharan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fishing harbours included in the Third Five Year Plan and fully financed by the Central Government and the number of those proposed to be included in Fourth Five Year Plan and fully financed by the Central Government;

(b) whether Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour in Kerala is one of the projects financed by the Centre; and

(c) the amount allotted for the Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour Project for the year 1966-67 and the amount so far spent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Sixteen fishing harbours were included in the Third Five Year Plan and they were financed according to the prescribed pattern of assistance which provided for fifty per cent of the expenditure being covered by a grant and the remaining fifty per cent by loan. Construction of Vizhinjam harbour was commenced in 1963 and it has accordingly been financed under this pattern of assistance. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to continue work on the harbour schemes taken up during the Third Plan period and also take up about twenty-five additional harbours. According to the pattern of assistance proposed to be adopted from 1967-68, the harbours will be fully financed by the Central Government.

(c) No amount has been specifically allotted for the Vizhinjam Fishing harbour for the year 1966-67. A plan outlay of Rs. 66 lakhs was proposed for the year 1966-67 for the scheme "Landing and Berthing Facilities at Minor ports" for Kerala, and the State Government had made budget provision accordingly. The amount spent on this project during 1966-67 upto January, 1967 is Rs. 8.145 lakhs and the amount estimated to be spent by 31st March is Rs. 22 lakhs.

Rice For Kerala

492. Shri P. Viswambharan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total stock of rice with Government of Kerala on the day on which President's rule in that State ended; and

(b) the weekly requirement of rice in Kerala for distribution through ration depots?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The total stocks of rice and paddy in Kerala on 6th March, 1967, were:—

Rice	—	5,622 tonnes
Paddy	—	14,992 tonnes.

(b) About 17,500 tonnes.

यमुना और चम्बल नदियों पर पुल

493. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहा :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिण्ड (मध्य प्रदेश) से इटावा (उत्तर प्रदेश) को जाने वाली सड़क पर यमुना और चम्बल नदियों पर पुलों का निर्माण कार्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) इन में से प्रत्येक पुल पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है और केन्द्रीय

सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों का इसमें कितना कितना हिस्सा होगा ; और

(ग) क्या उनकी देखभाल का उत्तर-दायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार का होगा अथवा किसी राज्य सरकार का ?

परिवहन तथा पोतवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) भिण्ड (मध्य प्रदेश) से इटावा (उत्तर प्रदेश) जाने वाली सड़क के यमुना और चम्बल नदियों के ऊपर के पुलों का निर्माण कार्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार क्रमश: अप्रैल, 1969 और जनवरी 1969 में पूरा होना है ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ग) चूंकि ये पुल राज्य सड़क पर पड़ते हैं, अत इन पुलों की देखभाल की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है ।

विवरण

चम्बल नदी के ऊपर पुल की लागत 114.20 लाख रुपये और यमुना नदी पर 48.60 लाख रुपये प्राक्कलित की जाती है । इस प्रकार इन पर 162 80 लाख रुपये की लागत आती है । केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के बीच इन दोनों पुलों की लागत का आवंटन इस प्रकार किया गया है —

	चम्बल पुल लाख रुपए	यमुना पुल लाख रुपए
भारत सरकार	38.06	16.20
मध्य प्रदेश सरकार	38.07	—
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार	38.07	32.40
	114.20	48.60

पंचायती राज योजना

494. **श्री बलवन्त सिंह मुजराहा** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन राज्य सरकारों ने बलवन्त राय मेहता समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अपने राज्यों में त्रि-स्तरीय पंचायती राज योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ; और

(ख) किन राज्यों में उक्त योजना के अनुसार ग्राम पंचायतों, जनपद पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों के चुनाव अब तक पूरे किये जा चुके हैं और किन राज्यों में ये चुनाव अब तक नहीं हुए है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) पंचायती राज की तीन स्तरीय व्यवस्था अभी बिहार (केवल तीन जिलों को छोड़ कर), मध्य प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, केरल और नागालैण्ड में क्रियान्वित करनी रहती है ।

(ख) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, गुजरात हरियाणा, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल और बिहार के तीन जिलों में त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के लिए विधिवत् चुनाव हो चुके हैं । आशा है कि राज्य सरकार बिहार के शेष जिलों में लगभग 6,000 पंचायतों जहां अभी चुनाव होने हैं, के लिए चुनाव हो जाने के बाद उच्च स्तरीय पंचायती राज संस्थाओं का गठन करेगी । मध्य प्रदेश में पंचायतें दिसम्बर, 1964—जनवरी, 1965 में गठित की गई थीं ; उच्चस्तरीय संस्थाये अभी स्थापित की जानी हैं । जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और केरल में भी अभी केवल पंचायतें ही हैं; उच्च स्तरीय संस्थाओं के गठन के लिए अभी विधान बनाना है । नागालैण्ड में अभी कोई नियमित पंचायतीराज

संस्थाएं नहीं हैं जिनकी बलवन्तराय मेहता समिति ने सिफारिश की है; स्थापित वहां परम्परागत क्षेत्र, प्रखंड तथा जनजाति परिषदें हैं ।

Bridge on River 'Barak' on Passi-Badarpur-Agartala Road

495. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for the construction of the road-bridge over the river 'Barak' on Passi-Badarpur-Agartala road in Assam;

(b) the tentative date when the project is likely to be completed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Black-topping of the aforesaid Passi-Badarpur road is not progressing according to the time schedule; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The detailed estimates and plans for the work have been scrutnised from the technical angle and the question of according fiancial sanction to the estimates is under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) The bridge is likely to be completed in about 2 years after the award of the work.

(c) and (d). The progress has been slow because of the non-availability of local labourers and capable contractors at reasonable rates as also because of the remoteness of the work site.

Maintenance Dredging of Paradeep Port

496. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maintenance dredging of Paradeep Port undertaken by the Calcutta Port Commissioners has been completed;

(b) if so, the total cost thereof;

(c) when this Port will have its own permanent dredger; and

(d) the amount provided for this purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 4.32 lakhs.

(c) The permanent dredger costing Rs. 125.00 lakhs is expected to be delivered in June 1967.

(d) Provision has been made for a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs, which represents the last stage payment in respect of this acquisition, in the financial year 1967-68.

भारत-रूस नौवहन करार

497. श्री राम चरण : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में रूस सरकार के साथ एक नया नौवहन करार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं !

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) और (ख). 6 अप्रैल, 1956 को नई दिल्ली में भारत और सोवियत रूस के बीच एक नौवहन सेवा की स्थापना के लिए भारत सरकार और सोवियत सरकार रूस के बीच एक समझौता हुआ था । इस समझौते के कार्यकरण पर समय समय पर पुनर्विचार किया जाता है और परिणामों को दोनों सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किये समझौतों (प्रोटोकोल्स) में शामिल कर लिया जाता है । अन्तिम पुनर्विचार फरवरी 1967 में किया गया था और 7 फरवरी 1967 में एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये गए थे । समझौते में दोनों दलों के बीच माल उठाने और भाड़ा अर्जनों में समता, चालनों की संख्या, घाट सुविधाओं

तथा कई अन्य सम्बद्ध मामलों से सम्बन्धित बातें थीं ।

Earth Tremors in Madras

496. Shri C. Chittybabu: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been earth tremors at Tambaram and its surroundings in Madras in February, and March, 1967; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Geological Survey of India have conducted investigations, which have revealed that the tremors were due to natural causes, such as, crustal adjustments at shallow depths.

दिल्ली में राशन के वितरण में भेदभाव

499. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या खाद्य, तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में राशन के वितरण के मामले में सभी नागरिकों जैसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों अथवा अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में राशनकार्ड-धारियों के बीच राशन की सप्लाई में कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जा रहा है । तथापि केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों संसद सदस्यों और राजनयिक मिशनों के सदस्यों को उनसे मिलने आने वाले आगन्तुकों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए उनकी प्रार्थना पर उन्हें 5 यूनिट अनाज और 5 यूनिट चीनी के विशेष परमिट जारी किये जाते हैं । यह इसलिये किया जा रहा है कि उन्हें यथा कदा अस्थायी कार्ड प्राप्त करने में असुविधा एवं विलम्ब न हो ।

Forest Clearance in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

500. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the cost per acre of forest clearance in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands conducted by the Andaman Forest Department; and

(b) the cost per acre of forest clearance in the Islands in the clearance operations conducted through the agency of the Ministry of Rehabilitation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The cost varies from area to area and ranges from about Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/- per acre.

(b) The cost of forest clearance through fully mechanised units comes to about Rs. 700/- per acre.

Forest clearance in Little Andaman

501. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the policy with regard to clearace of forests and development of little Andaman in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the specific schemes and features of the proposed industrial complex in little Andaman; and

(c) whether it is proposed to run these projects as Public sector enterprises or hand them over to private individuals or companies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No Sir. The matter is under examination.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड, विशाखापटनम सम्बन्धी जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन

502. **श्री रवि राय :**
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड विशाखापटनम की स्थिति के बारे में रीयर एडमिरल एम० एम० नन्दा की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त की गई जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को मिल गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) समिति की सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Development of Spots of Tourist Interest in Orissa

563. **Shri S. Kundu:** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes for the State of Orissa to attract tourists during the year 1967-68;

(b) the specific spots of tourist interest which the Ministry proposes to develop in the State of Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the financial implications of the proposed programmes for the year 1967-68 and during the remaining years of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). A statement giving required information is appended. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-224/67*].

केन्द्रीय सहकारी तथा विविध वस्तु भंडार (डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर)

504. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सहकारी तथा विविध-वस्तु भण्डारों के खोलने पर अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) उनकी कार्य-प्रणाली क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या ये सभी भण्डार मुनाफे पर चलाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे): (क) नवम्बर 1962 में उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना चालू करने के समय से अब तक केन्द्रीय सहकारी भण्डारों तथा बहु-विभागी भण्डारों को 13.73 करोड़ रुपये की राशि (12.33 करोड़ रुपये ऋण के रूप में तथा 1.40 करोड़ रुपये अनुदान के रूप में) मंजूर की गई है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भण्डार सन्तोषजनक रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं । 30 जून 1966 को 224 भण्डार कार्य कर रहे थे । 26 को छोड़ कर सभी भण्डार लाभ में थे और उन्होंने 102 लाख रुपये का लाभ कमाया है । 26 घोक भण्डारों को 9.83 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई ।

चीनी के मूल्य

505. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या **खाद्य, तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वसूली तथा मौसम (सीजन) के आधार पर चीनी के कारखाना मूल्यों में संशोधन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो गन्ने के पहले के तथा अब के मूल्यों में कितना अन्तर है और

(ग) उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां और गन्ने के मूल्य न्यूनतम मूल्य में 32 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल की वृद्धि के कारण भी ।

(ख) और (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी-225/67]

दिल्ली में दूध की कमी

506. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 17 मार्च 1967 के 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली में इस वर्ष दूध की कमी हो जायेगी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने दूध के पाउडर का अभी से बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोग करना आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो सरकार ने इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को दूध की सप्लाई को बनाये रखने के लिये कुछ मात्रा में दुग्ध चूर्ण का प्रयोग करना आवश्यक समझा गया है ।

(ग) गर्मी के आगामी 4 मास में (जब कि दूध की बहुत कमी रहती है) टोकन होल्डरों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :—

1. आयात किये हुए दुग्ध चूर्ण को काफी मात्रा में प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

2. सफेद मक्खन (जिसे पुनः दूध के रूप में बदला जा सकता है) का स्टाक इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है ।

3. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को दूध संभरण करने वाले ठेकेदारों के साथ करार तय किये जा रहे हैं । दूध संभरण हेतु गर्मियों के लिये निम्नलिखित विभिन्न कोटे निर्धारित किये गये हैं : सर्दियों के लिए 100 प्रतिशत वर्षा ऋतु के लिए, 75 प्रतिशत गर्मियों के लिए, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 60 प्रतिशत तथा हरियाणा के लिए 50 प्रतिशत ।

   वर्षा के दौरान में दूध की पूरी मात्रा सप्लाई न करने की स्थिति में 5 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से हरजाना देना पड़ेगा ।

4. दूध की कमी के कारण योजना को पिछले वर्ष के इस समय की

तुलना में अधिक दर पर दूध खरीदना पड़ेगा । दूध सप्लाई करने वाले ठेकेदारों के कमीशन की मात्रा बढ़ा दी गई है ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध-योजना के कार्य-क्षेत्र का विस्तार

507. **श्री हरदयाल देवगण :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के जिन क्षेत्रों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की सेवायें अब तक उपलब्ध नहीं की गई हैं उनमें और विशेष रूप से यमुना-पार के क्षेत्रों में जिनकी आबादी 3 लाख से भी अधिक है, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की सेवायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : दूध की सीमित उपलब्धि के कारण दुग्ध योजना इस समय समस्त दिल्ली में अपनी सेवायें बढ़ाने में असमर्थ है । अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्रों में जिनमें जमुना पार के क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं योजना की सेवायें दूध की उपलब्धि के अनुसार ही बढ़ायी जा सकेंगी ।

Deep-Sea Fishing Schemes in Orissa

508 **Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:**
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Hirji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money allotted to Orissa by the Central Government for deep sea-fishing schemes during 1967-68; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The amount of financial assistance in the shape of loans and grants to be allotted by the Central Government for Deep Sea Fishing Schemes in the State during 1967-68 has not yet been determined.

(b) the Deep Sea Fishing Schemes proposed to be undertaken include intensive production by the introduction of powered boats for gillnetting and trawling, establishment of workshops and servicing facilities, and provision of processing and marketing facilities by the construction of Ice and processing Plants and introduction of transport vans.

Irrigation Potential through Wells

509. **Shri D. N Patodia:**
Shri R. K. Birla:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture**, be pleased to state:

(a) the number of *kacha* wells, *pucca* wells and tube-wells which are in operation in the country, State-wise together with the area of land covered by them, and

(b) the proposal that Government have under contemplation to expand irrigation potential through such wells?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The number of pucca wells in the country at the end of the Third Plan is estimated at 58 lakhs and the potential irrigated area is of the order of 14.5 million acres The figure of 58 lakhs may include some *kutcha* wells for which break-up is not available. In the States of Bihar and U.P. to combat drought situation about 8.5 lakhs *kutcha* wells have been constructed during 1966-67. Some of these wells are being converted into *pucca* wells. The expected number of State tube-wells and Private tube-wells at the end of the Third Plan is about 93

thousand and the potential Irrigated area is of the order of 4.8 million acres. The wells constructed by the cultivators during the Third Plan from their own resources are not included.

(b) During the Fourth Plan the targets of additional *pucca* wells and Tube-wells are 9.12 lakhs and 1.27 lakhs, respectively. The additional irrigated area to be brought under these two schemes is 2.3 million acres and 4.3 million acres, respectively. A statement showing the State-wise position of *pucca* wells, State and Private tube-wells at the end of the Third Plan is enclosed. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-226/67]. The State-wise targets for the Fourth Plan are tentative.

Unscheduled Flights During General Elections

503-A. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the use of unscheduled flights by some candidates for election purposes during the recent General Elections;

(b) if so, in how many cases it was done and names of the candidates using these flights; and

(c) whether Government propose to convey this information to the Election Commission to enable it to take this into consideration while checking the expense returns of such candidates?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Information will be furnished if required by the Election Commission.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में नलकूप

509—B. **श्री राम चरण :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में और बिहार में कितने नलकूप लगाये गये;

(ख) उनसे कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होती है ;

(ग) इनमें से कितने कुएं मरम्मत न किए जाने के कारण बेकार पड़े हैं ; और

(घ) उनकी मरम्मत न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार सरकारों से जानकारी मांगी गई है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CRISIS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वाणिज्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

> "रूई की कमी के कारण कपड़ा उद्योग में संकट बहुत से एककों के बन्द हो जाने श्रमिकों के बेरोजगार हो जाने और राष्ट्र के करोड़ों रुपये की मासिक हानि होने की आशंका ।"

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वक्तव्य कुछ लम्बा है। आप आज्ञा दें तो मैं पढ़ूं या आप आज्ञा दें तो मैं सदन के पटल पर रख दूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पढ़िए।

Shri Dinesh Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I share the concern of the Hon'ble Members about the difficulties being experienged by the Textile Industry and I welcome this opportunity to place the facts before the House

Of the many problems being faced, the principal factor which underlies it, will be found in the inadequacy of the supplies of raw cotton It will, therefore, help us to understand this difficulty and to deal with it if I were first to attempt to place before this House some basic facts in regard to the supply and demand for raw cotton

The House will be interested to know that over the period 1951 to 1964, the production of raw cotton in India has been stepped up from 2 97 million bales in 1951 to 5 4 million bales in 1964

Over the same period, the consumption of foreign cotton has been brought down from 1 1 million bales to 0 64 million bales

Again, over the same period the demand for raw cotton for meeting the rising requirements of yarn and cloth has increased from 3 8 to 6 2 million bales

The House will appreciate the rising requirement of raw cotton if I were to place before you, Sir, Some figures regarding cloth production In the mill-sector, production has risen from 3700 million metres to 4653 million metres. The de-centralised sector, which depends for its yarn Supplies in the first instance, on the mill-sector and in the final instance, on the availability of cotton, also increased its production from 1000 million metres to as much as 3000 million metres.

In order to meet the rising requirement of cloth, the spinning and weaving capacity in the country has also been substantially augmented. The number of mills—whether spinning or composite—has risen from 378 in 1951 to 514 in 1964. Today their number stands at 608 The total spindleage has increased from 9 9 million spindles in 1951 to 14.6 million spindles in 1964 and 16 6 million in 1967 8000 new looms were installed between 1951 and 1964 and a further 6000 looms have been added since

To utilise the spinning and weaving capacity now available in the country and to meet the rising requirements of our people for cloth, it is estimated that 6 6, million bales of cotton are now required annually The crisis to which the Hon'ble Members have called attention derives itself from the view that the total availability of indigenous and imported cotton will fall below this figure

The House is aware of the fact that owing to failure of two successive monsoons and delayed rains, the Indian cotton crop in the last as well as the current year fell well below expectations In July-August last, it was expected that the crop then in the field would yield 62 lakh bales. By September-October, it became clear that the yield would be even smaller By the end of October, the crop estimates were placed at 56 lakh bales only

In the face of a developing crisis, Government initiated certain measures with a view to remedying the situation. These measures were principally designed to prevent a scramble for cotton and to bring about at equitable distribution of available stocks. Stock and movement controls were imposed and a scheme for the voluntary redistribution of stocks as between surplus and deficit mills was introduced.

As the crisis deepened and prices threatened to rise, the Indian Cotton

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

Mills Federation proposed to close down all mills for a period of 15 days so as to reduce the demand for cotton. It was hoped that by this process the pressure of demand on prices would ease, thus enabling many of the marginal mills to continue to operate economically. It was, however, thought that such a step would create serious difficulties, both for growers of cotton and for the labour force employed in this industry. Such a step would also, it was feared, push up the prices of cloth.

Government took counsel with the various interests concerned and launched an agreed scheme, based on sacrifices by all sections affected, in order to deal with the situation.

In the interest of growers ceiling prices were revised upwards by 5 per cent, but it was hoped that pressures for further rise would be contained.

In the interest of labour, it was agreed that, instead of a closure continuously for a period of 15 days, one extra day's closure per week would be enforced and 50 per cent of normal daily wages would be paid as compensation.

In order to contain the pressure of demand on supplies, steps already taken to impose movement and stock controls and to divert cotton from surplus to deficit mills where necessary, even by resort to requisitioning, were intensified.

In the interest of consumers, the mills were persuaded not to press their demand for a rise in the prices of controlled cloth, but were assured that in fixing prices from April onwards the increases in costs of production would be taken into account.

In order to improve availability of cotton, action was taken to step up the level of imports of foreign cottons. As against the actual imports of 527,000 bales in 1965-66, the import programme for 1966-67 now envisaged total import of 950,000 bales. As a result of the efforts which have since been made, 318,000 bales have already arrived and another 500,000 bales are expected to reach their destination before the end of June, making a total of over 800,000 bales.

These measures met with some initial success. The number of mills which had to close down for one reason or another declined from 43 in March 1966 to 28 in February, 1967. For a period of at least six weeks from the beginning of December, the prices of Indian cottons also ruled around revised ceiling prices.

Unfortunately, whether conditions and withholding of stocks by the growers from the market have persuaded some people in the market to take the view that the availability of Indian cotton for consumption by mills will be even less than 5·6 million bales, the figure estimated by us in November last. I am not in a position to endorse pessimistic views in regard to the availability of Indian cotton. And yet, I cannot conceal from the House the fact that such views aggravate an already difficult situation.

Ever since the assumption of my present responsibilities, I have been endeavouring to look for ways and means to find a way out of our present difficulties. I am grateful to the representatives of all the concerned interests, of labour, of growers, of industry and of trade, who have freely shared their views with me and given me their advice. I have also had the benefit of an exchange of views with some of the Hon'ble Members who have drawn the attention of the House to this matter.

It is quite clear to me that the difficulties in which we have been placed by the inexorable forces of nature can be alleviated and finally overcome only by patience, by cooperation, and by a willingness to put up with our equitable share of the consequences

of shortages.

I am sure it is the wish of the House that every effort is made to keep up the production of cloth, to utilise fully the installed capacity of our industry, and to keep the labour force fully employed. It shall be Government's endeavour to fulfill this wish as soon as it is practical so to do.

Much against my will I have found muself obliged to introduce yesterday a Bill seeking the approval of the House for the conversion into an Act of Parliament of the Ordinance which provides enabling powers to the Central Government and its officers to reduce compulsorily machine activity in our mills with a view to effect savings in the use of raw cotton which is in short supply We shall have an opportunity to go into this matter in depth when the House considers this Bill But I would like to take this opportunity to inform the House that I am engaged in studying various means and methods by which we could so improve the availability of cotton as to dispense at the earliest practical date with compulsory curtailment of machine activity in this vital industry

Meanwhile, steps have already been taken to secure an orderly and fair distribution of limited supplies of raw cotton, both domestic and foreign which are available We have had to requisition stocks from wherever the Textile Commissioner could find them in order to meet the urgent requirements of the industry I am sure that my Ministry and my officers will have the support of the House in the measures which are being taken I understand that these measures have already had a healthy effect on the market and have succeeded in bringing down the level of ruling prices of Indian cottons We wish to avoid any steps being taken which will reverse this healthy trend.

I am investigating the possibility of overcoming the shortage in cotton supplies by further increasing the imports of cotton from abroad. The House is aware of the problems which have to be faced in this connection. The cotton position in the rest of the world is by no means easy and the stringency of foreign exchange imposes severe limitations on us And yet, there are certain possibilities which I am investigating but which I can share with the House only after the investigation has been completed.

Before I conclude, may I, Sir, assure the House that Government fully share the anxiety of Hon'ble Members in regard to this vital matter I should only wish to emphasise that we are dealing with a situation which is not of our making and that we have every reason to believe that the situation is a transient one My colleague, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, is taking steps to see that the yield of crop improves next year Till then, I appeal to all Hon'ble Members, and through them, to all sections of the people who are affected, to help Government deal wth the transitory difficulties successfully, and to extend their cooperation in the measures which are devised in consultation with them to overcome the situation we face

Shri C M. Kedaria (Mandvi): Sir, we have also tabled

Mr. Speaker: Order, order Those who have tabled this motion must be called first Shri Limaye

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिसम्बर महीने मे मिल-मालिको ने सुझाव दिया था कि हम लोग 15 दिन के लिये मिलें बन्द रखेंगे जिसको लेकर जनता मे और मजदूरो में काफी असन्तोष पैदा हुआ। उसके बाद उस समय के जो व्यापार मत्री थे, उन्होंने इस सदन को मजदूरो को और जनता को बेवकूफ बनाने के लिये यह सुझाव दिया कि हम सप्ताह में एक दिन जबरन छुट्टी बनायेंगे और जल्दी ही जितनी रुई जोगों के

[श्री मधु लिमये]

पास, मिलवालों के पास, जमाखोरों के पास है, वह सब लेकर हम उसका समान वितरण करेंगे । लेकिन 3 अप्रैल तक 18 जबरन छुट्टियां हो गईं—इस तरह से मिल मालिको के सुझाव से भी इनका सुझाव खतरनाक साबित हुआ । अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार ने जमाखोरों से और ऐसे बडे मिल वालों से जिनके पास काफी रुई है, उन से रुई हाथ मे लेकर बाटने से इकार किया है और अब मिल-मालिकों ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि सरकार के पास जो 100 करोड रुपये एक्साइज ड्यूटी की शक्ल मे जमा होने हैं, उसमे से मजदूरों को मुआवजा दिया जाय । साथ-साथ 1 अप्रैल को नियन्त्रित कपडे के दामो के बारे में पुनर्विचार होने वाला था, अब भी आपने सकेत किया है कि हम लोग सोचेंगे । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार नियन्त्रित कपडे के दामो को बढा कर जनता पर नया बोझ लादने वाली है । एक ओर आप दाम नियत्रित करने की, मुद्रास्फीति रोकने की बात करते हैं, और दूसरी ओर ये सारी बातें हो रही है ।

इन दो-तीन प्रश्नो का बडा साफ-साफ जवाब आना चाहिये—बडे मिल वालो तथा जमाखोरो की रुई को हाथ मे लेकर वितरण, नियंत्रित कपडे के दामो को न बढाना तथा एक्साइज ड्यूटी से पूरा मुआवजा मजदूरो को देना ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कई बातें माननीय सदस्य ने कही है और जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया कि इसका पूरा विस्तारपूर्वक ब्यौरा तब दूगा जब कि इस वाद-विवाद का अवसर मिलेगा और जब कि यह बिल जो कि मैं सदन के सामने लाया हू उस पर अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यहा बहस की आज्ञा देंगे ।

जहां तक रैक्वीजीशनिंग का सवाल है इधर पिछले तीन महीनों के अन्दर हम ने लगभग 37,100 बेल्स रैक्वीजीशन की हैं और मैं सदन से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी तरफ़ से कोई कमी नही हुई है । जितनी भी रुई इधर-उधर लोगों ने छिपा कर रक्खी है और जो कि कायदे के खिलाफ है उसको बाहर निकालने के लिए कोई भी क़दम जो सरकार उठा सकती है उसे उठाने में पीछे नही रहेगी । जो लोग मेरे पास आये जिन से बातें हुईं मैंने उन से भी यह बातें कही थीं ।

जहां तक यह एक दिन, एक हफ्ते का सवाल है और यह 15 दिन का जो कि मिल-मालिकों ने पहले सुझाव दिया था मुझे ताज्जुब है कि सदस्य महोदय यह समझते हैं कि उनका सुझाव हम मान लेते तो अच्छा रहता ....

श्री मधु लिमये : नही यह मैंने नही कहा । मैंने कहा था कि आपका सुझाव किस दृष्टि से अच्छा है ? आप ने तो मिलें 18 दिन अभी बन्द कर रक्खी हैं और 53 सप्ताह एक दिन पूरा बन्द कर दिया जाय तो 53 दिन हो जाते हैं और यह मिल मालिकों से भी खराब है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि जो तरीका हम ने निकाला है उस से सब को फ़ायदा हुआ है और जैसा कि अभी मैं ने विस्तारपूर्वक कहा कि जो हमारी कमी है ..

एक माननीय सदस्य : किसान को छोड कर सब को फ़ायदा हुआ ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : किसान तो रुई पैदा करता है, ज्यादा पैदा करेगा तो उस को ज्यादा फ़ायदा होगा । लेकिन जहा तक यह मिलें बन्द करने का सवाल है इसके बारे मे मैं ज्यादा विस्तारपूर्वक उस वक्त कह सकूगा जब कि बिल के बारे में मैं सदन के सामने कुछ अर्ज करूंगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कपड़े और एक्साइज ड्यूटी का जवाब नहीं मिला ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कपड़े के दाम के लिए जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है तो वह जानते हैं कि इसके लिए कुछ नियम बने हुए हैं हैं और उनके हिसाब से दाम उस के बढ़ते हैं। इसलिए उसके बारे में देख कर जो दाम होना होगा उस के बारे में भी सरकार की तरफ़ से घोषणा होगी। दूसरा सुझाव जो उन्होंने रक्खा है कि जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी होती है . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने यही रक्खा है। मालूम होता है उन्होने मेरे प्रश्न को ध्यान से नही सुना। मैं ने कहा कि मिल-मालिकों ने रक्खा है। मैं ने तो यह कहा है कि क्या मिल-मालिको ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी के जरिये जो 100 करोड़ रुपये आप के पास आते हैं उस में से मजदूरो को मुआविजा दिया जाय यह मैं ने पूछा है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मेरे पास तो ऐसा किसी मिल मालिक ने नही कहा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कि यह कपड़े के धंधे के बारे में कई वर्षों से इस किस्म की परेशानियां हम लोगों के सामने आ रही हैं, एक तरफ़ मिल बहुत घाटे में चलती हैं ऐसा बताया जाता है जब कि मिल-मालिकों द्वारा हर दिन उन्हें नफे में चलाने का काम हमें दिखाई देता है तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर गम्भीर विचार तत्काल करेगी कि पूरी कपड़े की मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके एक बड़ी कारपोरेशन के जरिए उसको चला कर आज जो मुल्क के सामने यह बहुत ही गम्भीर परिस्थिति मिल-मालिकों ने और सरकार की लापरवाही से निर्माण करने में आई है यह परिस्थिति हमेशा के लिए दूर हो जाय ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह बहुत बड़ा सुझाव माननीय सदस्य ने पालिसी का दिया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय आप जानते हैं कि कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस के सवाल पर पालिसी के मामले मे हम यहां नहीं जाते हैं बाकी जो सुझाव दिया है उन्होंने वह तो सब को मालूम है।

Shri Dange rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am calling only those Members who have given notice. Therefore, there is no point in many of the other hon Members getting up. I catch their eye but I am sorry I cannot allow them.

Shri Yashpal Singh rose—

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you please arrange to have this lengthy statement, which was read out, circulated to all the Members, because the debate on the Bill is coming up? We would like to have a copy of the statement.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : क्या यह सही है कि किसान से कम कीमत के ऊपर प्रोक्योरमेंट किया गया और जब कई इकट्ठा हो गई तो मुनाफाखोरों ने उसको छिपा लिया और उस छिपाने का नतीजा यह हुआ कि मिलों के सामने एक क्राइसिस आई ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : सरकार ने तो किसी से कम दाम पर कोई चीज नही ली है। दाम इस के ज्यादा बने हुये हैं। उस दाम को जिस को सीलिंग प्राइस कहते हैं उस सीलिंग प्राइस पर जितनी भी रूई किसी के पास हो उस को खरीदवाने के इन्तजाम सरकार जरूर करेगी। किसी ने अगर किसानो से धोखा देकर कम दाम पर ले लिया है और ज्यादा पर बेच रहे हैं तो माननीय सदस्यों को और सबको इसके बारे में जरूर देखना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : 145 तथा 140 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल खरीदा है और दिया जा रहा है 175 रुपये क्विंटल का दाम जो शासन ने तय किया है। इस प्रकार कम पैसा काश्तकार को दिया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): From the statement it appears that the shortage of cotton is real and is going to persist for another one or two years. In spite of that, there is a grievance that the spindleage has increased without keeping in view the cotton shortage. What have the Government got to say in this regard?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Spindleage was increased in keeping with the proposals made in the plan. The estimate was that the production of cotton would go upto 70 lakh bales. Unfortunately, because of the shortage of rains, it has come down If we had our full estimated production of cotton, this spindleage would have been fully utilised. But I can appreciate the point—at least the psychological aspect of it—that the hon. member has mentioned. We shall keep this in view.

Shri S. R. Damani (Sholapur): In order to overcome the difficulty of cotton supply, the industry agreed to curtail production on the assurance that cotton will be supplied to the industry at the revised ceiling price. The representatives of the growers were also present in the meeting and they agreed to supply cotton at the revised ceiling price which was increased by 5 per cent at that time. But the cotton was not supplied to the industry at that price and the industry has to purchase cotton at a much higher price—22 to 25 per cent higher than the ceiling price. In this way, the industry has to suffer heavy recurring losses. May I know what action Government is taking to supply cotton to the industry at the ceiling price? Just now the minister has said that only 39,000 bales have been requisitioned out of a crop of 55 lakh bales. This is a small quantity. May I know how the supply will be made available to the industry?

Shri Dinesh Singh: With due respect to the industry, may I say that if this unhealthy practice of buying over the ceiling price, especially beyond normal requirements, had not been adopted by the industry, we would not have been in this difficult position. It will be our effort to requisition as much as possible from all those people who are stocking beyond their legitimate requirements.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक इत्तिला सम्बन्धी सवाल है, नीति संबंधी नहीं क्योंकि पिछले सत्र मे यह बात माननीय मंत्री ने बताई कि 400 करोड रुपया खर्च करके इस धंधे को आधुनिक बनाया जा सकता है तब तक यह गड्ढा ऐसा है जिस मे रुपया जाता रहेगा तो अब मेरा सवाल है कि क्या उस इत्तिला के बाद से माननीय मंत्री ने कोई खोज की है कि अब तक इस गड्ढे मे कितना रुपया डाला जा चुका है पुरानी और गंदी मिलो मे और कब तक उनका इरादा है कि या तो रुपया देना बिलकुल बन्द करे वरना 400 करोड रुपया खर्च करके इस धंधे को बिलकुल राष्ट्रीय धंधा बनाये बाकी यह मैं पहले से कहे देता हूं कि सरकार को भी अपना खर्चा कम करना पड़ेगा ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस चीज की तरफ़ माननीय डा० साहब ने जो हमारा ध्यान दिलाया है उसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। इस बारे में सरकार गौर कर रही है कि क्या तरीका होगा कि यह जो एक हमारा बहुत ही पुराना और बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है उस का किस तरीके से नवीकरण हो ? किस तरह से जो मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं उन के बारे मे हम कोई रास्ता निकालें, इस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

Shri C. M. Kedaria: Sir, yesterday we tabled a Calling Attention Notice regarding stockpiling of cotton in Gujarat.

Mr. Speaker: It may be so. It will be considered separately and not in this.

Shri C. M. Kedaria: Even in Maharashtra....

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, it cannot be raised now.

Shri C. M. Kedaria: Bales of cotton are not lifted by industrialists and businessmen.....

Mr. Speaker: Please resume your seat. He cannot raise that question now. May I request him to take his seat—I am on my legs and both of us cannot stand at the same time. If he gave notice yesterday, he cannot raise it today. It will have to be looked into, approved, admitted and then circulated. Not only in Maharashtra and Gujarat, in all other States also there is some problem or the other. This is not the way to raise matters here.

श्री गुमानमल ठाकुर (महरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस गया है .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The other day also the hon. Member raised this point. He is repeating it today also. He must follow the rules. He is a new Member. I agree that he has given notice of a Calling Attention Notice. The moment he gives notice it cannot be taken up here. Everyday the hon. Member is getting up and shouting. This is not proper. Unless his Calling Attention Notice is admitted and put down on the Order Paper he cannot every day get up like this and start speaking. This is not proper.

12.31 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके दफ्तर से मुझे इत्तिला मिली है कि मेरे विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न पर आप विचार कर रहे हैं। मुझे आप का....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. Let him hear me first and later on say what he wants to say. Just now, while I was coming to the Chamber, just ten minutes before that, his letter was handed over to me. This case of Svetalana has been discussed here twice. There was no time for me to consider his letter, a long letter running into three or four pages.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : किस का खत आपको मिला है ?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. I did not read it fully and carefully. It is Svetlana's letter to him or something like that. Whatever it is, as I said, it was given to me only ten minutes before my coming here. How can I take it up here now. I must have some time at least to consider it and take a decision. Let me consider it first.

श्री गुमानमल ठाकुर (सहरसा) : यह बहुत महत्व का सवाल है। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आ रहा है कि मेरे ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के बारे में क्यों आप इस तरह से कर रहे है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member there has become a problem for me. I do not know how to stop him from getting up like this. He cannot interrupt the proceedings like this.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that some new evidence has come to light on which a motion of privilege may conceivably be based. You quite rightly said that you got the letter only ten minutes before you came and therefore did not have time even to read it. May I request that tomorrow you may either give your consent, if you so desire, or at least give the reasons why you are not giving your consent.

Mr. Speaker: Give me some time to consider it. I have neither rejected it nor accepted it. Give me some time.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है। मेरा भी एक सुझाव सुन लीजिये। इसलिये कि मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं —

Mr. Speaker: What is the use of his discussing it and then asking me to consider?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप बैठ जाइये तो मैं कहूं ....

Mr. Speaker: If you take up the subject and begin explaining it, it will be a bad precedent. I will first read the letter and take a decision. I shall communicate my decision to the hon. Member. Then will be the proper time for him to tell me. I will have a word with Shri Limaye also. Then we can discussit it. I have no objection.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एक मिनट सुन लीजिए...

Mr. Speaker: Then anything can be raised like this.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा एक सुझाव है कि मैं यहां पर किसी चीज को उठा नहीं रहा हूं, केवल एक सुझाव दे रहा हूं। विशेषाधिकार के मामले में अगर कुछ साबित होता है, गवाही आ जाये, जिस को प्राइमा फ़ेसी गवाही कहते हैं, बहुत ही मामला साफ हो जाये कि कहां किस ने सदन को गुमराह किया है तो यह हमारा फ़र्ज हो जाता है कि वह गवाही सदन के सामने उसी क्षण रख दी जाये। मैं आपका हुक्म मानने लेता हूं—मैं सलाह कहने वाला था—कि इस के ऊपर जो कुछ मुझे कहना है वह बाद में कहूं। अगर आप दोपहर को इस को लेलें तो बड़ा अच्छा है या कल सुबह ले तो भी अच्छा है। मैं उसी वक्त जो कहना है कहूंगा, अभी नहीं कहूंगा। लेकिन स्वेतलाना जी का जो खत कल स्विटजरलैंड से मिला है, वह बिल्कुल साफ बतलाता है.....

Mr. Speaker: Again, do not go into the merits. Permit me first to go into it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बात आप पढ़ चुके हैं न ?

Mr. Speaker: Not in details. I would like to take time to go through it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब फिर आप आज दोपहर को इसे ले लीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: Let me see. I cannot say it now. I would like to discuss it at 4 o'clock or 5 o'clock, whenever I am free, either with him or the leader of the party. I will discuss it and then give my view.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चार बजे आप इस पर बहस करा दें। यह मामूली चीज नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: I have told you what I am going to do. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, on a point of order. Under rule 225, if the Speaker is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, he can allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of the sitting. So, *suo motu* you could give permission.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा) डा० लोहिया का स्वेत लाना से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

Mr. Speaker: It is an important point. I am going to consider it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरे मित्र मुझ से पूछ रहे थे कि स्वेतलाना जी से मेरा क्या सम्बन्ध है। मैं समझता हूं कि शायद जन संघ का प्रधान मंत्री जी से सम्बन्ध है इसलिये उन्हें बुरा लगा।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं तो यही पूछ रहा था कि स्वेतलाना का डाक्टर साहब से क्या सम्बन्ध है। रोजाना स्वेतलाना का सवाल उठाया जाता है।

Mr. Speaker: Let us not discuss it here now.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): The Svetlana issue has been taking too much time of the House. The regular business of the House is more important and we do not want the Svetlana issue to be raised again and again, allowing the other important work to suffer.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब आप देखिये । यह मंत्रियों के जाने का सवाल है । मंत्री लोग झूठ बोलते हैं और यह मंत्रियों को बचाना चाहते हैं । यह इस के बहुत विरोधी हैं । बचाओ मंत्रियों को खूब ।

Mr. Speaker: No, we cannot go on discussing it now?

Shri Gunanand Thakur: Sir--

Mr. Speaker: I have been repeatedly asking the hon. Member to resume his seat. Every time the hon. Member is standing up and saying something which is not proper. If he has any problem to discuss, let him come to my chamber and discuss it. But, without giving any notice, getting up everyday and shouting is not proper. He is a new Member. If he has any grievances, I would like to solve them, but shouting in the House in this manner is not proper. If he has any problem, I would request him to meet me in my chamber and place them before me.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Are we to understand that you want to solve the problems of only new members and not the problems of old Members?

Mr. Speaker: No, not at all. All of you are welcome to do that.

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Audit Report (Posts and Telegraphs) and Appropriation Accounts

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) Audit Report, Posts and Telegraphs, 1967, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-204/67.]

(2) Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, 1965-66. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-205/67.]

Orders of Election Commission

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): On behalf of Shri Govinda Menon, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders of the Election Commission, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962:—

(1) Order No. 10A published in Notification No. S. O. 1934 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1966, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No 10 dated the 25th January, 1966, relating to the State of Maharashtra.

(2) Order No. 5A published in Notification No. S. O. 3155 in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1966, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 5 dated the 2nd June, 1966, relating to the State of Bihar.

(3) Order No. 5B published in Notification No. S. O. 3601 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November 1966, making certain amendments in the Delimitation Commission's Order No 5 dated the 2nd June, 1966, relating to the State of Bihar.

(4) Order No 17A published in Notification No. S. O 3676 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December 1966, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No.

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

17 dated the 22nd July, 1966, relating to the Union territory of Delhi.

(5) Order No. 13A published in Notification No. S. O. 512 in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1967, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 13 dated the 23rd November, 1966, relating to the State of Punjab

[*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-195/67].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF MADRAS PORT TRUST AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LIMITED

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.—

(i) Notification No. 158/66/F. No. 68-332/66-Pub. published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 5th December, 1966.

(ii) Notification No. 166/66/F. No. 68-261/66-Pub. published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 27th December, 1966.

[Placed in the *Library*. See No. LT-196/67.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1965-66 and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (2) of section 108 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 [Placed in the *Library*. See No. LT-197/67.]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-199/67].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): Sir, on behalf of Shri Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee, for the period 1st April, 1965 to 30th September, 1965 (Hindi version). [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-198/67].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.—

(i) The Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 35 in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1967.

(ii) G. S. R. 153 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1967, regarding ex-factory price of sugar.

(iii) G. S. R. 381 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1967, regarding ex-factory price of sugar.

[*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-200/67].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 185 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1967, issued under section 5 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-201/67].

ORDERS OF THE ELECTION COMMISSIN

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Order of the Delimitation Commission published in Notification No. S. O. 3513 in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1966, in respect of the delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-202/67.]

(2) A copy each of the following Orders of the Election Commission, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962:—

(i) Order No. 16A published in Notification No. S. O. 1780 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1966, making certain correction in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 16 dated the 9th February, 1966, relating to the State of West Bengal.

(ii) Order No. 16B published in Notification No. S. O. 1849 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1966, making certain correction in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 16 dated the 9th February, 1966, relating to the State of West Bengal.

(iii) Order No. 9A published in Notification No. S. O. 2005 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1966, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 9 dated the 16th September, 1965, relating to the State of Madras.

(iv) Order No. 16C published in Notification No. S. O. 2223 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1966, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 16 dated the 9th February, 1966, relating to the State of West Bengal.

(v) Order No. 16D published in Notification No. S. O. 2938 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1966, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 16 dated the 9th February, 1966, relating to the State of West Bengal.

(vi) Order No. 9B published in Notification No. S. O. 2945 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1966, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 9 dated the 16th September, 1965, relating to the State of Madras.

(vii) Order No. 8A published in Notification No. S. O. 3021 in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1966, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 8 dated the 13th July, 1964, relating to the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(viii) Order No. 12A published in Notification No. S. O. 3162 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1966, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 12 dated the 16th September, 1965 relating to the State of Orissa.

(ix) Order No. 9C published in Notification No. S. O. 3675 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1966, making certain corrections in the

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Delimitation Commission's Order No. 9 dated the 16th September, 1965, relating to the State of Madras.

(x) Order No. 16E published in Notification No. S. O. 3956 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1966, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 16 dated the 9th February, 1966, relating to the State of West Bengal

(xi) Order No. 12B published in Notification No. S. O. 3962 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1966, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Comssion's Order No 12 dated the 16th September, 1965, relating to the State of Orissa.

(xii) Order No. 12C published in Notification No. S. O 139 in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1967, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 12 dated the 16th September, 1965, relating to the State of Orissa.

(xiii) Order No. 11A published in Notification No. S. O 140 in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1967, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 11 dated the 25th November, 1965, relating to the State of Mysore.

(xiv) Order No. 9D published in Notification No. S. O. 141 in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1967, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 9 dated the 16th September, 1965, relating to the State of Madras.

(xv) Order No. 27A published in Notification No. S. O. 142 in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1967, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 22 dated the 15th June, 1966, relating to the Union Territory of Tripura.

(xvi) Order No. 9E published in Notification No. S. O. 286 in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1967, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 9 dated the 16th December, 1965, relating to the State of Madras.

(xvii) Order No. 3A published in Notification No. S. O. 355 in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1967, making certain amendments in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 3 dated the 3rd July, 1965, relating to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xviii) Order No. 11B published in Notification No. S. O. 361 in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1967, making certain corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No 11 dated the 25th November, 1965, relating to the State of Mysore.

[*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-203/67]

12.41 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd April, 1967 agreed

without any amendment to the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 1967."

12.61½ hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion of thanks on the President's Address Shri C C. Desai will continue his speech.

Shri C. C. Desai (Sabarkantha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we rose yesterday I was on the subject of Rajasthan and the attitude of the Government thereto It is a subject which is practically dead It is like flogging a dead horse In another ten days the Congress Governor of Rajasthan will be making his trip. I suppose, to Lucknow. He will be going there, as the expression goes, unwept, unsung, unhonoured. That would be the fate of the Governor of Rajasthan

But there are two subjects about this episode to which I wish to refer on the floor of this House The opposite side said with thumping of the tables on the other side of the House that we were taking this dispute to the streets Who took the dispute to the streets? We wanted to take it to the floor of the House It was Shri Sampurnanand who promulgated the President's Order on the 14th March and who prevented us from taking this dispute to the floor of the House. It was Shri Sampurnanand. it was Shri Sukhadia and their officers who shot down people in the streets of Jaipur and who were responsible for taking this dispute to the streets. Fancy, accusing Maharani Gayatri Devi or Maharawal Lakshman Singh of Dungapur, people of noble birth, of taking anything to the streets! On the other side there is the pair of Shri Sampurnanad and Shri Sukhadia. I leave it to the House to judge between these two parties as to who could take this particular dispute to the streets

This takes me to the main question of my speech, namely, the constitutional relationship between the President, the Council of Ministers, the State Governors and the Chief Ministers of States. In the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was a dominating personality, a myth was built up that it was incumbent and mandatory on the President to accept the aid and advice tendered by the Council of Ministers The President was thus reduced to a figurehead, was reduced to the position of a hereditary monarch

Shri M. R Masani (*Rajkot*): Shame

Shri C C. Desai: Whereas our President is an elected person, much more like the American President, not elected as the leader of the front bench opposite by a caucus of 250 people sitting on the opposite side but elected by the entire body of legislators of the country and, therefore, is in a much more representative capacity than the Prime Minister of the country. He is the head of the State He is the Supreme Commander of armed forces and we cannot be a party to any act on the part of the Government to reduce his extra character and his extra dimensions or to reduce him to the position of a figurehead

Be it what it may it may have happened in the past, but a new situation has occurred in which it is necessary to rehabilitate and to resuscitate the correct constitutional position of the President He must not be required either to accept or even to seek the advice of the Council of Ministers in those matters which relate to the Constitution and where impartiality and divorce from

[Shri C. C. Desai]

politics are involved. Such matters are appointment of Governors, dissolution of the Houses, ordering of fresh elections, ordering of midterm elections, appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner, appointment of a superior vigilance authority like the Ombudsman and the Proclamation of President's rule. These are matters in which the President must act in his own discretion and judgment and not necessarily, as has been the practice hitherto since the dominating days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accept the advice of the Council of Ministers.

We know, in the specific case of Pondicherry the Home Minister was putting his right ear to Pondicherry and advising the Congress ministers there as to how to gain time and how to collect additional names and, on the other side, he was advising the President to delay the constitutional formation of the ministry, all in one interest, namely, promotion of the interests of the Congress Party. Thus, the Council of Ministers, which ought to act in an impartial way, in a constitutional manner, is acting in a purely partisan spirit and so long as this happens, it is to the President that we must look for the safeguarding of the Constitution and for the protection of the interests of the minority.

Today the Congress Party may be in majority over there but in more States than not they are in a minority So, I say that in their own interest they should build up a healthy convention that the President, who is an elected President, who is not a hereditary monarch, who is elected by the consensus of the country as a whole, should have the power to enforce his own judgment and use his own discretion. One day you will be accusing the Opposition or the other side of oppression and then you will look to the President or the Governor for the protection of your rights. So, you take a broad view, a long view, and help us in the establishment of conventions which will now fit in with the new pattern of things that we are seeing today.

One more thing about the system of communication of the Governors. They must refer all matters to the President; they must be in correspondence only with the President. The practice hitherto followed has been that the Governors come to Delhi and they do not even see the President although they stay in the President's house—it is an act of discourtesy to the President—and they go and see the Prime Minister.....

An hon. Member: Question.

Shri C. C Desai: .....and the Home Minister and they concoct and collude as to how to maintain the status of the Congress party in their States This is what they do.

An hon. Member: Question.

Shri C. C. Desai: All this must now stop. The Governor should look only to the President and the President alone for advice, instruction and guidance. There should not be any talk with the Council of Ministers or the Prime Minister or the Home Minister because they are all party men. In these matters, they must act independently and impartially. So, I would suggest that when the new President is elected, whoever he may be, he may be requested to appoint a Presidential Commission to go into the question of setting up new conventions, getting away from the old conventions, which will fit in with the new pattern of things that we are seeing today.

There is one other thing which I want to mention. I am sorry the Deputy Prime Minister is not here. It is a case of Mr. Mohanlal Sukhadia against whom there are grave allegations of misappropriating

Chhoti Sadri gold. I have all the facts of the case. I have a complete document on the subject. I am prepared to hand it over to the Deputy Prime Minister provided he gives an undertaking to this House that he will have a proper investigation, an impartial investigation, a non-party investigation, made into these charges and take such action as may be necessary to bring the offenders to book. I would also like to say that I must have the opportunity of giving a copy of that document to some of the leaders of the Opposition so that the Government may not sleep over this important matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may now conclude.

Shri C C. Desai: There is one matter to which I must refer and that is the recent decision of the Government to lapse two States, one Sirmur in the north and the other Akalkote in the south, on the ground that the late rulers died without leaving a male issue. I was in the Ministry of States when the rulers were called upon to accede to the Indian Union, that is, the Instrument of Accession, the Instrument of Merger, and there is a particular provision in the Constitution which protects these rights.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बल्शी (श्रीनगर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, इज्जत माब सदर के एड्रेस पर कई दिनों से यहां बातें हो रही हैं। मुझ से पहले कई दोस्तों ने बहुत अहम और जरूरी बातें उभारी, जिन के मुताल्लिक सदर ने अपने एड्रेस में इशारा किया था। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि सदर के एड्रेस में जिन बातों और मामलात का तजकिरा हुआ है, वे हमारे मुल्क और कौम के साथ ताल्लुक रखती हैं। सब से पहली बात मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि हम सभी, जो इस ऐवान में बैठे हुए हैं, अपने वहन, अपने दिमाग और अपने अमल से यह साबित करें कि कौम ने हमें यहां भेजा है और हम कौम की नुमायंदगी करने के लिए यहां आए हैं। पचास करोड़ इन्सानों की आंखें हमारी तरफ—इस ऐवान की तरफ—लगी हुई हैं। मुल्क को आज जिन प्राबलम्ज को फ़ेस करना पड़ रहा है, वे एक की नहीं, दो की नहीं, सिर्फ़ गवर्नमेंट की नहीं, बल्कि सारे मुल्क की प्राबलम्ज हैं।

मसलन डिफ़ेंस का मामला है। मुल्क की इन्टेग्रिटी को बचाना हर हिन्दुस्तानी का फ़र्ज ही नहीं, मैं कहूंगा कि दीन और ईमान होना चाहिए। इसलिए उस के बारे में ट्रैजरी बेंचिज और आपोजीशन बैंचिज की दो रायें हो ही नहीं सकती हैं। इसी तरह मुल्क की तरक्की का मामला है। उस में भी दो रायें होने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि मुल्क तरक्की करे, तो इस तरफ़ भी ऐसा कोई आदमी नहीं है—वह छोटा हो या बड़ा और चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी के साथ ताल्लुक रखता हो—जो चाहता हो कि मुल्क तरक्की न करे। जहां तक खुराक के मसले का ताल्लुक है, दोनों तरफ यह चाहते हैं कि हर हिन्दुस्तानी को पेट भर के खुराक मिले, ठीक कीमत पर मिले और वक्त पर मिले।

इसी तरह हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट का सवाल है, हमारा इकानोमिक प्राबलम्ज हैं, मुख्तलिफ़ प्राबलम्ज हैं, जो कि इस वक्त देश को फ़ेस कर रही हैं। ये तमाम ऐसी प्राबलम्ज हैं, जिन के मुताल्लिक इस ऐवान ने सोचना है और फैसले करने हैं। तो ये मसले कौमी मसले हैं, नेशनल प्राबलम्ज हैं और नेशनल प्राबलम्ज के सिलसिले में सबसे पहली बात यह है कि अगर कोई पार्टी यह समझे कि जो कुछ हम जानते हैं, या जो कुछ हम सोचते हैं, वही सही हैं, तो यह गलत होगा और इस तरीके से हम एक कदम भी आगे नहीं बढ़ पायेंगे।

सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि नेशनल प्राबलम्ज को हल करने के लिए एक नेशनल प्लैटफार्म पर—और इस ऐवान से बढ़ कर

[श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी]

और कोई प्लैटफार्म नहीं हो सकता है—कुछ ऐसा सिलसिला उभारा जाये, ऐसी कनवेन्शन्ज पैदा की जायें, जिन के जरिये हम उन प्राबलम्ज को साल्व कर सके। किसी को ब्लेम करने का मेरा इरादा नही है। गवर्नमेंट के मेम्बरान जिन को मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हू, ट्रेजरी बैंचिज पर बैठ कर चाहे सवालात के जवाब दे दिया करे, "हा" या "नही" या "सवाल पैदा नही होता है", लेकिन वे खुद भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि आज तक हम कोई भी प्राबलम, प्लानिंग, फूड या मल्क की यकजहती की प्राबलम साल्व नही कर सके हैं, इडस्ट्रीज को बढावा देने की प्राबलम को साल्व नही कर सके है।

आज हम एक जबर्दस्त किस्म के और बहुत बडे मैग्नीट्यूड के इकानोमिक क्राइसिस को फेस कर रहे हैं। उस का इलाज क्या है? क्या यह कि वहा पर पाच आदमी बैठ कर सोचें और जो वे सोचे, वही सही है? अगर जनाब मुझे इजाजत दे, तो मैं उन को फैक्ट्स एड फ़िग्र्ज से बता दू गा कि हम आगे नही बढ़ रहे हैं, हम एक जगह भी नही खडे है, बल्कि एक लिहाज से हम पीछे जा रहे है।

मिसाल के लिए आप इस वक्त गवर्नमेट बैंचिज को देख लीजिए। इस वक्त ऐवान मे सदर के एड्रेस पर मेम्बरान अपने-अपने ख्यालात का इजहार कर रहे है, लेकिन गवर्नमेट बैंचिज पर इस वक्त मासिवा मेरे दोस्त, श्री राव और डा० राम सुभग सिंह, के कोई भी वजीर मौजूद नही है। जिस ने जवाब देना है, वह यह सुनने के लिए मौजूद नही है कि मेम्बरान क्या कहना चाहते हैं और क्या नही कहना चाहते हैं। दिस इस कैलस इनडिफरेंस। हमारे दोस्तो का रवैया यह मालूम होता है कि यहा पर जो कुछ कहा जायेगा उस के नोट्स हमारे पास आयेंगे जिस के बेसिस पर हम जवाब दे देंगे। इन नोट्स की वजह से ही आज तक देश की नैया डूबती जा रही है और डूबेगी। जिस ने जवाब देना हो या जिस ने इन मामलात को समझना हो वह वहां पर बैठे और सुने कि कौन क्या कहता है कौन क्या नहीं कहता है। अभी मैंने श्री देसाई की बाते सुनी। वे बहुत जरूरी बातें थी। लेकिन कोई सुने तो सही। आज-कल तो ख्याल यह है कि हम ने कुर्सी को सम्भाल कर बैठना है लेकिन वे कुर्सिया देरपा नही हैं ये बदलती रहती हैं।

जहा तक प्लानिंग का ताल्लुक है तीन प्लान इस हुकूमत ने मुकम्मल किये। मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि तीन प्लान्ज के बाद हमारे इन्वेस्टमेंट्स कितने हैं, हम ने एसेट्स कितने क्रीएट किये हैं और रिटर्न्ज क्या हैं। मुख्तसर सी बात है। इस मे नाराजगी की कोई बात नही है और न ही किसी का क्रिटिसिज्म है। मैं एक हिन्दुस्तानी के नाते यह जानना चाहता हू कि आज हमारे इन्वेस्टमेंट्स, हमारे एसेट्स और हमारी रिटर्न्ज क्या है। अगर हम इन तीनो चीजो को देखेंगे तो हम पायेंगे कि रिजल्ट जीरो है।

यहा बातें उठती रहती हैं कि प्लानिंग की रीआरियटेशन करने की जरूरत है। श्री अशोक मेहता के मुताल्लिक मेरे दिल में काफी इज्जत है। वह काबिल आदमी हैं। लेकिन तमाम दुनिया की अक्ल का ठेका किसी एक आदमी ने नही लिया होता है। जब हम बात कर रहे है इकानोमिक रोआरियटेशन की मैं कहना नही चाहता कि श्री राव भी जिन के साथ काम करने का मुझे फख्र है उस जमाने में इस बात से नाला थे। आज की बात मैं नही कह सकता हू। मैं उन की डिफीकल्टीज को जानता हू। मैं समझता हू कि वह इस बात से एग्री करेंगे कि जहा तक प्लानिंग का ताल्लुक है उस में टोटल रीआरियटेशन की जरूरत है राइट फ्राम दि टाप टू दी बाटम अगर हम ने कुछ नतायज और रिजल्ट्स एचीव करने हैं।

नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल में वह भी थे और मैं भी उस का मेम्बर था। जहां तक फूड का ताल्लुक है हमने 1956 में यह एलान किया

था कि 1957 तक हम फूड के मामले में न सिर्फ सेल्फ सफिशेंट हो जायेंगे बल्कि हम सरप्लस हो जायेंगे—1957 तक जब कि आज 1967 है। आज हम क्या देखते हैं? सेल्फ सफिशेंसी कहां है? आज हमारा फूड प्राडक्शन क्या है? आज हम कहां खड़े हैं? आज बिहार मर रहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश मर रहा है, केरल में डिफीकल्टी है वेस्ट बंगाल मे डिफीकल्टी है, हर जगह डिफीकल्टी है और तमाम जगह खुराक और फूड की बातें हो रही हैं।

13 hrs.

दस साल भी बीत गए। दस साल बीतने के बाद आज हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि हम सैल्फ सफिशेंट हैं। आज भी हम को इम्पोर्टस की जरूरत पड़ती है, बल्कि मैं जनाब से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि जबकि 1950 में हमने सिर्फ 2.2 मिलियन टन गल्ला इम्पोर्ट किया और उस जमाने में इन्सानों को खाने के लिए पर डे 394.1 कैलोरीज मिलती थी वहां 1960 में हमारी इम्पोर्टस 5.1 मिलियन टन की हो गई और जहां तक फूड कैलोरीज का सवाल है वे करीब-करीब वही रहीं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि 1950 के जमाने में आबादी कम थी और 1960 में आबादी बढ़ गई। अब आ गया 1965 आबादी और बढ़ गई है और सेल्फ सफिश्येंसी कहां पहुंची? इस साल हमने 7.5 मिलियन टन फूड ग्रेन इम्पोर्ट किया। इसी तरह 1966 में कहा जाता है 76 मिलियन टन अपने यहां पैदा होने का ख्याल है जैसी कि यहां फिगर्स बताई गई, अगर वह सही है तो We need not import even a grain. 76 मिलियन टन 50 करोड़ के लिए काफी होना चाहिए। It will give us the maximum quantity that we have ever received from 1951 onwards, 460 grammes. Why are we importing food? कहां गए उसूल? तब स्लोगन के तौर पर कहा जाता है सेल्फ सफिशेंसी होगी, We will not import. But what do we see? Imports are going up every year. What are we going to import this year? कहा जाता है 5 मिलियन टन। Will it remain there? I do not think so. मेरा अपना तो यह ख्याल है It will go beyond 5 million tons. Why? बैठकर इस चीज को देखा जाय कि आया यह मसला क्या है? क्यों आज हिन्दुस्तान में फूड की शार्टेज है?.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue after lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बक्शी: जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं फूड प्रोडक्शन के सिलसिले में अर्ज कर रहा था और उसी सिलसिले में इस ऐवान में भी तजकिरा हुआ, खास तौर से फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए और फारटिलाइजर्स के इस्तेमाल के बारे में। हजारों करोड़ रुपया हम ने उस पर खर्च किया, लेकिन खर्च करने के बावजूद जो नतीजा है, वह वही है जो आज मुल्क में आप देख रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूं कि पिछले 12 वर्षों से जो फूड-पालिसी मरकजी सरकार ने अख्तियार कर रही है, वह कुछ सही साबित नहीं हुई और अब जरूरत है कि उसको अजसरे-नौ तैय किया जाय, उस को बदला जाय और बदल कर एक

[श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बक्शी]

ऐसा स्टेप लेने की जरूरत है, जिससे कि हम इस फूड सिचुएशन पर काबू पा सकें। यह कितनी शर्मनाक बात है इतने बड़े मुल्क के लिए, कि हम खुराक के लिए हर साल परेशान हों और मांगते फिरें कि आज हमारे यहां इतनी कमी है और यह कमी बावजूद हमारे एलानों के कि हम सेल्फ-सफिशियेन्ट होंगे, बढ़ती ही जा रही है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था--- जिसे हम इकनामिक क्राइसेज कहते हैं, जिसका कि इस वक्त मुल्क को सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसके मुताल्लिक क्या कुछ हुआ और क्या कुछ सोचा जा रहा है--- इसमें भी आप यही देखेंगे कि हमें खासतौर से मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मुश्किलात सामने हैं, किसी का इन्कार नहीं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इन मुश्किलात का सामना कैसे करें और कैसे न करें। जनाब देखेंगे कि गये 5 सालों में, सन् 1961-62 में मरकजी सरकार का खर्च 1,012 करोड़ रुपये था और सन 1967-68 में यही खर्च 2,699 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंचा, गोया पांच साल में बढ़ते-बढ़ते 2 699 करोड़ हो गया, इसमें से डिफेन्स के खर्चे को अलग निकाल दें, जिस पर 556 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ, तो 1131 करोड़ रुपया ऐसे अन-प्रोडक्टिव कामों पर खर्च हुआ, जिसका हमें कोई बदला नहीं मिलेगा। सब काम जरूरी हैं, लेकिन काम के साथ कामों की प्रायोरिटी भी ज्यादा जरूरी हो जाती है, उनकी तरफ तवज्जह देना बेहद जरूरी है।

इस के साथ साथ हम यह देखें कि यह पैसा गये 5 सालों में आया कहां से। यह महज टैक्स-बढ़ने से आया--- गये 5 सालों में टैक्सेज आन इनकम एण्ड कारपोरेशन टैक्स---280 करोड़ रुपये, टैक्सेज फ्राम कस्टम्ज---442 करोड़ रुपये, एक्साइज ड्यूटी---626 करोड़ रुपये. टोटल---1348 करोड़ रुपये। चूंकि इस का असर अवाम पर पड़ा और अब अगर कोई और बोझा डालेंगे तो मेरा अपना यह ख्याल है कि वे शायद इस काबिल नहीं होंगे कि उस बोझ को बरदाश्त कर सकें। यह एक चीज हमारे सामने है। ये जो प्राबलम्ज हैं---ये तमाम की तमाम हमारी नेशनल प्राबलम्ज हैं और मैं अदब से गुजारिश करूंगा कि नेशनल प्राबलम्ज को महज पार्टी के एप्रोच से या जाती एप्रोच से तय नहीं किया जा सकता, सौल्व नहीं किया जा सकता, जब तक कि इस ऐवान के सारे मेम्बर्स न चाहें---चाहे कोई कहीं बैठा हो, कोई कहीं नहीं बैठा हो, किसका किस पार्टी से ताल्लुक है, किस का किस जमायत से ताल्लुक है, सब मिल कर एक तरीके से जब तक इन प्राबलम्ज को सौल्व नहीं करेंगे तब तक ये सौल्व नहीं होंगी। अगर हम इन प्राबलम्ज को सौल्व करने में नाकाम रहे तो नतीजा जो होगा, वह खुदा-नखास्ता मुल्क की तबाही होगी। इस लिए मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस वक्त प्वाइन्ट्स स्कोर करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, हम अपनी पार्टी पालिटिक्स को कितना ही बढ़ायें वह सिलसिला तो चलता रहा है, और आगे भी चलता रहेगा, लेकिन बड़े-बड़े मआमलात पर जैसे फारेन पालिसी हो, प्लानिंग हो, फूड पालिसी हो, डिफेन्स पालिसी हो, इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेन्ट पालिसी हो, जिनका ताल्लुक मुल्क की बुनियादी बातों के साथ है, उन के लिए मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा और मेरी हम्बल मजेशन है कि पास्ट-प्रेक्टिस को छोड़ कर, आज तक हम क्या करते आये हैं और क्या करते नहीं आये हैं इस को भूल कर, गवर्नमेंट और अपोजीशन सब को मिल कर अपने दिमाग और अपनी अक्ल का इस्तेमाल करना होगा क्योंकि अगर दो आदमी मिलें तो उस से ज्यादा बेहतर नतीजे निकल सकते हैं। तो मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि जहां मैंने कहा

कि प्लानिंग और प्लानिंग के सिस्टम को रि-ओरियन्टेट कीजिये, फूड-पालिसी और उसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को रि-ओरिन्टेट कीजिये, इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवेलपमेन्ट की पालिसी को रि-ओरियेन्टेट कीजिये, फारेन-पालिसी में देखा जाय--इस में कोई शक नहीं कि पालिसी आफ नान-एलाइनमेन्ट ठीक है, लेकिन साथ ही यह देखना होगा कि हमने कितने दोस्त बनाये हैं, कितने दोस्त हमारे दुनिया में हैं। अगर है तो अच्छा है अगर नहीं है तो खामी कहा है, उस खामी को दूर किया जाय। अब यह चीजे, मैं कहूगा कि गलत हैं कोई कहेगा कि ठीक है, मामला इस डिबेटिंग से आगे नही बढेगा। पहली जरूरत है कि इस तरफ खास तवज्जह दी जाय।

Let us do away with all these things Decontrol the whole thing. देख लीजिए नतीजा आप के सामने क्या होगा? आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर आफ कामर्स ने एक लम्बा स्टेटमेंट दिया फैक्ट्स एंड फीगर्स का और बतलाया कि यह हुआ और वह हुआ। यह तो सवालात जवाबात की बाते है लेकिन सवाल है पालिसी मैटर्स का। जहा तक पालिसी का ताल्लुक है। पालिसीज मे हमारा क्या ऐप्रोच है? आया बेसिक ऐप्रोच थ्रोन थ्रोल फन्ट्म वही है, हम उसी ढग से काम चलाये या बदलना है? एक डाइनैमिक सिचूऐशन मे जब कि हम क्राइसिस फेस कर रहे हैं उस वक्त हमारा ऐप्रोच क्या रहना है या नही रहता है, मेरा ताल्लुक उस के साथ है।

एक तो मैं यह कहूगा कि आज तक हम ने गये 12 साल मे कट्रोल मे काम लिया, राइसेस मे काम लिया और बाकी और बातो मे काम लिया और उस का नतीजा यह है कि चारो ओर मे फेल्यर्स ही फेल्यर्स, टोटल फेल्यर्स का हमें सामना करना पड़ा और मैं समझता हू कि

It is high time that we changed our basic attitude towards the basic problems; let us decontrol; let us take the bold step to decontrol food.

You will then see tomorrow that there is no shortage of food and the prices will go down like anything Le us take this bold step एक पालिसी जब नही चली तो आगे उस को चलाना ठीक नही है। Let us be bold enough

इसी तरीके से इडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट की बात है। एक तरफ तो हम कह रहे हैं कि कारखाने खोलते जाइये दूसरी तरफ उन के पास रा मैटीरियल नही है और तीसरे जितने भी हम ने कारखाने इंडस्ट्रीज के खोले थे वह बंद होते जा रहे हैं।

इस सिलसिले मे मैं जनाबवाला यह अर्ज करूगा कि गवर्नमेंट जरा कन्वेंशन से ऊपर उठे। Leave the past practice for sometime, six months or a year and let all the Opposition party leaders be associated with framing and formula ing national policies और यह आसानी से हो सकता है।

डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल जिसमें कि सारे चीफ मिनिस्टर्स मैम्बर्स है तमाम आर्गेनिजेशन लीडर्स को भी शामिल किया जाय ताकि देश के मसालने मे वह भी अपने विचार बता सके। Let all those problems be discussed with them and having discussed those problems, let them formulate them so that they are also to some extent responsible for this This is a national problem and this has to be solved on a national basis. और इसमें बाजाब्ता फैक्ट्स एंड फीगर्स रखी

[श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बक्शी]

जायं उस हद तक जिससे गवर्नमेंट के चलाने में कुछ ऐसी बातें पैदा हो जांय लेकिन अगर यह चीजें की जायं तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस से हम बहुत कदम आगे बढ़ेंगे नहीं तो यह शिकवा और गिला कि तुम ने यह नहीं किया, तुम ने यह किया या मैं यह करूंगा उस से हमारी यह नेशनल प्राबलम सौल्व नही हो सकती है बल्कि उन में और कम्प्लीकेशंस पैदा हो सकती हैं।

आज मैंने आप से अर्ज किया कि फैक्ट्स एंड फीगर्स के मुताबिक कहा जाता है कि 76 हजार मिलियन टन खुराक यहां पैदा होती है। उस सूरत में मैंने कहा कि जो हमारी जरूरियात है तमाम मुल्क मे वह हम अपने आप पूरी कर लेंगे और इम्पोर्ट की जरूरत नही पड़ेगी। इंडस्ट्रीज मे जो फैक्ट्स और फीगर्स की बातें की जाती हैं, नोट्स और नोटिंग्ज की बातें होती हैं उन को एक तरफ छोड़ दीजिये। नेशनल प्राब्लम्स को नेशनल प्लेटफार्म, जैसे कि यह पालियामेंट है, इस से बढ़ कर और कोई दूसरा फोरम यहां है ही नहीं उस मे इन तमाम बातों को उठा लिया जाय और उठा कर सोल्व किया जाय और फिर फेल्योर्स पर निगाह न डाली जाय। फाल्स नोशंस आफ प्रैस्टिज पर कायम न रहा जाय बल्कि नेशनल इंटरैस्ट मे इन बातो को उठा कर कौमी अन्दाज और कौमी तरीके से इन को हल किया जाय। बाकी मैं इस वक्त कुछ और इस सिलसिले में कहना नही चाहता हूं चूंकि आगे और मौके आयेंगे लेकिन सदर साहब के एड्रेस मे यह चन्द बातें थी जिनकी तरफ़ मैं ऐवान की तवज्जह और आप की तवज्जह और हुकूमत की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता था और कोशिश हमारी यह है कि मुल्क के सामने जो कुछ मुश्किलात हैं वे दूर हो जायं।

एक गुजारिश मैं और करूंगा फौरेन पालिसी के सिलसिले में, मसलन आज बादशाह खान का मामला है, अब उन की बाबत हर एक शख्स यहां का जानता है कि बादशाह खान और हिन्दुस्तान के क्या ताल्लुकात रहे हैं और बादशाह खान की हैसियत हिन्दुस्तान में क्या रही है? मेरे ख्याल में यह बेहतरीन मौका है कि उन की खिदमात से फायदा उठाया जाय और उन को यहां आने की दावत दी जाय। साथ ही मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जो मैंने सुझाव रखें हैं उन पर सोच विचार कर के अमली कदम उठाया जाये। उन का हा या नही में जवाब न दिया जाय या कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की बात उस के जवाब में न रख दी जाय। कंसलटेटिव कमेटी के बारे मे तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि आये, बैठे और चले गये। आमदन नशिस्तन व रफ्तन। यह सिलसिला नही चलेगा। तमाम चीजो को सामने रख कर सारे फैक्ट्स को डिस्कस किया जाय और आगे उन को बढावा दिया जाय।

इन चन्द गुजारिशात के साथ मैं आप का और ऐवान का मशकूर हूं कि आप ने मुझे काफी वक्त दिया और ऐवान ने मुझे सुना। यह मेरी यहा पहली तकरीर है। आगे और मौके मिलेंगे और जो कुछ भी मेरे ख्याल होंगे वह आप के सामने रखूंगा लेकिन सवाल यह है कि पास्ट कन्वैंशंस और फाल्स नोशंस औफ़ प्रेस्टिज को छोड़ कर जरा मुल्की मामलात मे ऊंचा उठा जाय। वह हमारी ऐप्रोच होनी चाहिये।

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण मे इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि —

"The success of all our Plans and projects depends on the efficiency and integrity of the administration."

मैं इस विषय में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि तीन प्लांस हम ने अभी तक बनाये हैं। अब प्लान की कामयाबी का अंदाजा इस बात से नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि कितना हम ने प्रोडक्शन किया, कितने हमने कारखाने खोले ? असली मकसद जो प्लान का था उस को देखना है कि हम ने किस हद तक उसे तय किया ? हमारी तमाम पोलिसियों का मकसद यह था ओब्जेक्ट यह था कि जो कंसन्ट्रेशन आफ वैल्थ है, इनकम और वैल्थ में जो बड़ा भारी डिफेंस है उस को किसी हद तक कम किया जाय। अगर इस नुक्ते-निगाह से हम अपने प्लान पर देखते है तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नही रहूंगा कि हमे बड़ी भारी नाकामयाबी हुई है जो कि हम देखते हैं। यह मैं नही कहता बल्कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के मोनोपली इन्क्वायरी कमिशन मुकर्रर किया था उस की रिपोर्ट में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी दौलत है आधे से ज्यादा, हिन्दुस्तान के 70–72 बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार कन्ट्रोल कर रहे हैं और नेशन की वैल्थ बडे बड़े सरमायेदारो के हाथ में धीरे धीरे जा रही है।

इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जितना प्रेस है उस के ऊपर पांच बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों का, आधे से ज्यादा प्रेस के ऊपर उन का कंट्रोल है। इस लिये हमे ऐसे प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से देखना होगा कि हमारा प्लान कितना कामयाब हुआ है ? आज हम देखते है कि जितनी देश की दौलत थी फिर फिर कर वह बड़े आदमियो के हाथो में जा रही है बीच में जो फर्क था वह धीरे धीरे चौड़ा होता जा रहा है। यह बड़ी खतरनाक चीज है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस को किसी तरह से रोका जाये। इस के लिये मैं दो तीन सुझाव हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं।

मेरी सब से पहली तजवीज यह है कि बैंक्स को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाये। चन्द दिन हुए दूसरे हाउस में भी यह सवाल उठाया गया। मैं ऐसा इस प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से कहता हूं और मेरी इस बात की ताईद इनकम टैक्स इन्वैस्टिगेशन कमीशन ने भी की है कि जितने भी हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े बैंक्स हैं वह बड़े बड़े आदमियों के हाथों में हैं। उन बैंकों को वह अपने ब्लैक मनी को इकट्ठा करने के लिए इस्तैमाल करते हैं। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा है कि जो बैंकों के मालिक हैं वह फिटिशस यानी बेनामी नामों से कई अकाउंटस खोले हुए हैं और इस तरीके से अपनी इनकम को बैंकों में छिपाये हुए हैं। मैं समझता हू कि इन तमाम चीजो को कंट्रोल करने के लिये जरूरत है कि बैंक्स को नेशनलाइज किया जाये। इन्वैस्टिगेशन कमीशन ने भी यह कहा है कि :

"So far as the Commission is concerned, it has been vested with powers to call for and examine the bank account of any party or person which may be considered to be relevant to the investigation of any of the cases referred, but even otherwise and in the course of the administration of the ordinary law, if the co-operation of Banks in India can be secured in the same manner as was done in the USA to trace all cash deposits and withdrawals, which in the judgment of the Banks are beyond the customers' ordinary needs there may be some check on the availability of such large sums for black-market transactions. The banks may also be asked to exercise stricter vigilance in accepting introductions for new accounts, so as to avoid benami accounts being opened."

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह कि यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि यू० एस० ए० के अन्दर भी जो मौजूदा सिस्टम है उस में बैंकों के अकाउंट्स को कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है चैक किया जा सकता है लेकिन यहां नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सारी चीजों को पूरा करने

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त]

के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी बैंकों का नैशनलाईजेशन किया जाये। आगे चल कर यह भी कहा गया है कि

"The prospects of obtaining any useful aid of this character voluntarily from the bank are, however, doubtful as unfortunately some of the banks appear to be under the control of the very persons whose financial activities seem to require scrutiny."

इस से आप अन्दाज लगा सकते है कि किस तरीके से हमारा काम चल सकता है। इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी सुझाव रखूंगा कि जब हम अपनी प्लैन को देखते हैं तो एजूकेशन मे भी बड़ी भारी डिस्पैरिटी मालूम पड़ती है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि एजूकेशन बड़े बड़े आदमियो की मोनोपोली बन गई है। गरीब आदमी के लिये पढ़ने के साधन नही हैं। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने एजूकेशन कमीशन मुकर्रर किया। उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आया हो चुकी लेकिन उस पर अभी तक बहस नही हुई। मेरी इस बात की ताईद उन्होने भी की है और कहा है कि बड़े दुःख की बात है कि एलिमेन्टरी एजूकेशन मे जो फर्क हिंदुस्तान में है शायद वह किसी दूसरे देश मे नही। जो एक गरीब का बच्चा है उसको पढ़ाई के लिये पैसा नही मिलता। उसके ऊपर 2 रु० भी खर्च नही किये जा सकते। इसके साथ साथ हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आज भी पब्लिक स्कूल है जहां बड़े बड़े लोगो के लड़के ही पढ़ सकते हैं। उनके ऊपर हजारों रुपये खर्च किये जा सकते हैं। यह सब से बड़ा सोशल इनजस्टिस है। जब तक इसको दूर नही किया जायेगा यह देश तरक्की नही कर सकता। इस रिपोर्ट मे भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है और मेरी इस बात की ताईद की गई है। इस मे लिखा गया है कि

"At the primary stage the free schools to which the masses send their children are maintained by government and local authorities and are generally of poor quality. Some of the private schools are, on the whole, definitely better; but since many of them charge high fees, they are availed of only by the middle and the higher classes. If these evils are to be eliminated and the educational system is to become a powerful instrument of national development in general, and social and national integration in particular, we must move towards the goal of a common school system of public education"

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर हम चाहते है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर तरक्की हो, हमारे मुल्क मे सोशलिज्म आये तो हमको सब से पहले इन पब्लिक स्कूल्स को अबालिश करना पड़ेगा और एलिमेंटरी एजूकेशन प्राइमरी एजूकेशन को हमे सबके लिये बराबर करना पड़ेगा। मैं आप से पूछता हू कि एक गरीब का लड़का एक अमीर के लड़के से कैसे कम्पीट कर सकता है जब कि उसके एजूकेशन के लिये पूरे साधन नही है? महात्मा जी का जो सपना था कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मजदूर और किसानो का राज्य हो वह पूरा नही हो सकता जब तक कि प्राइमरी एजूकेशन का इन्तजाम सब के लिये बराबर नही किया जायेगा मेरी इस बात के लिये अपील है कि हमे इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये और इस कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट की है उसके अन्दर और भी जो बाते हैं उनको इस हाउस में डिस्कस किया जाये और उस के अन्दर जो सुझाव रखे गये हैं उन को अमल मे लाया जाये ताकि उससे हमारे देश को फायदा हो।

आगे चल कर मैं एक दो बातें और भी कहना चाहता हूं। प्रेस के बारे मे जैसा मैंने अभी जिक्र किया मोनोपल्ली एन्क्वायरी कमीशन ने कहा है कि देश के जितने बड़े बड़े

प्रेस है उन पर पांच बड़े हाउसेज का कब्जा है। यह प्रेस को कन्ट्रोल किये हुये हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या आप कोई ऐसा न्यूज पेपर बतला सकते हैं जिस पर हमारी सरकार भरोसा रख सके? एक दो न्यूज पेपर ऐसे मिलेंगे हर बड़े कन्ट्री में जिनको पढ़ने से पता लग सके कि सरकार की पालिसी क्या है ? सरकार की नीति क्या है ? लेकिन यहां पर कोई भी प्रेस या पेपर ऐसा नहीं जिसको पढने से हमें यह अन्दाजा लग सके कि हमारी सरकार क्या चाहती है, हमारी सरकार की क्या नीति है। मेरी अपनी तजवीज है कि इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि किसी न किसी स्टेज पर हमे प्रेस पर भी कन्ट्रोल करना पडेगा कि और पेपर्स को नैशनलाइज करना पडेगा। हम इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते कि हिन्दुस्तान के आधे से ज्यादा प्रैस को पांच बिग हाउसेज कन्ट्रोल करें।

इस के बाद मे मै कुछ चडीगढ के बारे मे कहना चाहता हू क्योंकि चन्डीगढ का मसला हरियाना के लिये बिकार का सवाल है। यहा चडीगढ का सवाल उठाया गया तो हमारी सरकार ने एक कमीशन मुकर्रर किया। उस कमीशन ने चडीगढ को हरियाना को देने की सिफारिश की। लेकिन नही दिया गया। हो सकता है कि सरकार के रास्ते में कुछ मुश्किलात हैं और इसलिये चडीगढ को सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया डिक्लेयर किया गया। हालांकि चडीगढ पर हरियाना का हक था—मैं कहना चाहता हू कि चडीगढ हरियाना का हिस्सा रहेगा—लेकिन इस के बावजूद हम ने सरकार की मुश्किलात को देखते हुए इस बात को भी तसलीम किया। फैसला हुआ कमीशन का अवार्ड हुआ। उस के बाद क्या हुआ यह आप सब को पता है। सन्त फतेह सिंह ने फास्ट किया और यह धमकी दी कि जब तक चडीगढ नही मिलेगा मैं फास्ट करूंगा और उस के दस रोज बाद जल कर भी मर जाऊंगा। मैं आप से कहता हू कि उस किस्म का फैसला इस तरीके से नही हुआ करता।

आज अगर चडीगढ का दूसरा फैसला किया गया तो हिन्दुस्तान की मासेज पर क्या असर पडेगा ? वह सोचेगी कि सरकार फास्ट के आगे, सेल्फ इम्मोलेशन के आगे झुक गई। मैं नही चाहता कि लोग ऐसा समझें। मैं तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान को एक समझता हू। हिन्दुस्तान का जर्रा जर्रा मेरे लिये देवता है। मैं उस मे कोई फर्क नही मानता। लेकिन आज इस स्पिअर मे कोई दूसरा फैसला करना चडीगढ के बारे मे, उस का असर आम आदमी पर यह पडेगा कि सरकार फास्टकी धमकियों से डरती है। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि स्टेट्स को बरकरार रखा जाये। मैं यह भी चाहता हू कि चडीगढ़ के लोगो की राय के बिना, उन की व्यूज को असर्टेन किये बिना कोई फैसला न किया जाये। आखिर डिमाक्रेसी का एक ही तरीका है। अलावा लोगो की राय के कोई दूसरा तरीका नही है। आज मैं हाउस मे डिक्लेअर कर कि मुझे मिनिस्टर बनाया जाय वर्ना मैं खुदकुशी करूंगा तो मुझे लोग क्या कहेंगे ? कहेंगे कि यह पागल है। इस किस्म की बातें करने से काम नही चलता। बल्कि मेरी तो सरकार के सामने यह तजवीज है कि इस किस्म के फास्ट्स और इम्मोलेशन को इललीगल डिक्लेअर कर देना चाहिये। इन चीजों से देश को बडा नुकसान हुआ है और सरकार का प्रेस्टीज भी इन से कम होता है। मैंने पिछले दिनो अखबारो मे इस बात की चर्चा सुनी थी और होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी दूसरे हाउस मे इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि चडीगढ के मसले को हल करने के लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर की मदद के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई जाएगी। मैं चाहता हू कि हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट की भी नुमाइदगी उस कमेटी मे होनी चाहिये ताकि हमारे साथ कोई बेइन्साफी न हो।

मैं दो एक तजवीजे और आपके सामने रखना चाहता हू। पिछला चुनाव हुआ है। मैं इस बात मे जाना नही चाहता हू कि किस पार्टी का क्या रुख था या क्या नही था। मैं

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त]

एक बात जानता हूं और शुरू से ही उस पर मैं विश्वास करता आया हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि बेईमानी की जीत से ईमानदारी की हार बेहतर है । पिछले चुनावों के अन्दर आफिसर्स ने खास तौर पर हरियाणा के अन्दर कैंडीडेट्स के हक में जो तरफदारी की वह काबिले बरदाश्त नही थी और न हो सकती है । इससे हमारी आने वाली डेमोक्रेसी भी खतरे में पड़ जाएगी । राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी अपने एड्रेस में कहा है :

"Integrity and impartiality in public life, and in the conduct of the public servants, are the foundations of true democracy."

कई अफसर ऐसे थे जिन्होंने जिस किसी के साथ उनकी हमदर्दी थी खुल्लमखुल्ला चुनाव के अन्दर उसकी मदद की और एक नहीं बल्कि सैकड़ों बैलटपेपरों पर खुद मुहर लगा कर लोगों से छीन कर बक्सों के अन्दर उनको डाला । मैं चाहता हूं कि ये चीजें बन्द हों और इस किस्म का इंतजाम किया जाए जिससे इलैक्शन के अन्दर अफसर गैरजानिबदार पूरे तरीके से रहें और इस किस्म की बातें न कर सकें ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि आजकल जो कुछ हो रहा है बहुत से प्रदेशों में कि एक टिकट पर एक कैंडीडेट कामयाब होता है और वह उस पार्टी को छोड़ जाता है, यह बन्द हो । शायद अपोजीशन वालों को मेरी यह बात पसन्द न आए । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि डेमोक्रेसी की कामयाबी के लिए और एक ईमानदार तरीके से देश के शासन को चलाने के लिए यह जरूरी है और आप चाहें तो कानून के अन्दर भी तबदीली कर सकते हैं ताकि अगर एक कैंडीडेट अपनी पार्टी को छोड़कर दूसरी पार्टी में जाता है तो उसके लिए यह लाजिमी करार दे दिया जाए कि वह सब से पहले उस हल्के से इस्तीफा दे और इस्तीफा दे कर दुबारा चुनाव लड़ कर आए ।

Shri A. N. Mulla (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not know whether I should thank you or make a complaint to you that at last after 21 days I have been lucky enough to catch your eye.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Even after five years many do not catch the Chair's eye.

Shri A. N. Mulla: I wanted to speak on several occasions before on the very important motion that came before this House but, unfortunately, perhaps because I was an independent, I failed to register and I was not given a chance.

First of all, I want to make a protest not only on my behalf but, also, on behalf of a large number of independents—somehow under the party alignment—the importance of the independents is greatly minimised. If I do not make a mistake, our country repeatedly shows extreme pride in the fact that we are non-aligned in international matters. Repeatedly this is the burden of the song and even the President in his Address has made a reference to the successful policy of India in remaining non-aligned in international matters. Therefore, while non-alignment is a matter for pride in international matters, if anyone remains non-aligned in this country in domestic matters, he is ignored; he does not come in; he cannot be labelled either as a Greek or as a Trojan and as the fight is only between the Greeks and the Trojans, others can only be just sightseers and not participators at all. Let me assure you that even when the House is divided between Greeks and Trojans, it is we, the Independents, who provide a bridge between the two warring factions and it is we whose siding with any group may tilt the balance and may greatly affect the chances of any new Government that is going to be formed.

An hon. Member: Not here.

Shri A. N. Mulla: Therefore, I would like to say that so far as the non-aligned Independents are concerned, we are the representatives of those non-aligned citizens who, I think, form a vast group in this country and, perhaps, a bigger group than any one single political group.

Today, the most important issues are not those issues which are looked upon in one way by this side and differently by that side. The important questions are related to employment, food, etc., and I believe the Members on this side of the House and on that side of the House are equally concerned with these problems. Therefore, it is high time that we did not, in the interests of the nation, and we do not divide this House into those who wear particular caps and those who do not wear any cap, in order to ignore them as if the caps speak and the heads do not speak.

Coming back to the Motion of Thanks to the President let me say that the two impressions that first came to my mind, when I listened to the Address, were not very pleasing. The first impression was, and it related to the form of the Address, that it was conceived by a very sick mind, it was drafted by a hand which had forgotten the craft and it was delivered by lifeless lips which, after they had performed the task, heaved a sigh of relief. The second impression that came to my mind and it related to the contents of the Address was as if a child in the course of its journey had strayed into a dark street and in order to keep up its morale was whistling all the time in the hope that after it turned the corner, there would be light on the other side.

So far as the Address is concerned, it is deficient in giving us any particular message, in placing before us any particular line of policy, in bringing to our minds any satisfaction that any particular pursuit towards a particular goal would be made. It is clearly an unsatisfactory position. After 20 years of unbroken rule which one political group had enjoyed throughout, we have reached a stage when our stock has fallen from year to year and today we have made a mess of the whole thing. The history of these twenty years reveals the story of three generations of Congress rule. Perhaps the first generation by love for the country and by service to the people, collected a very great fund of goodwill, and the people liked that group for all that, it did for the country. I also was a great admirer of that group. As a matter of fact, it had not been easy for me to make the long journey from faith to doubt, from doubt to disillusion and from disillusion to despair, but I had to make that journey and I believe, several of my friends who are sitting on my right also made that journey only to arrive at the place where I am today, very much earlier than me. I also believe that many of those who are sitting on my left have also covered a distance towards this side and they are also passing through the same stages through which I have already passed.

In these twenty years, we started with planning for the welfare of the people. But what has been wrong with our planning? The basic defect of our planning was that our eyes were set on the horizon in such a manner that all the pitfalls that were in the way, all the thorny bushes that lay across the road, all the deserts through which we had to go, were completely ignored and we were all the time charming the people, "there is the horizon and we will reach there after travelling this long distance" The result was that we sacrificed today, we even sacrificed our tomorrow in the hope that the day after tomorrow would be a bright and brilliant day. I think we were not justified in asking the people to make this kind of sacrifice. The people certainly are not willing to make this sacrifice and you cannot

[Shri A. N. Mulla]

compel the people to make this type of sacrifice. We were all the time making such projects, such plans, in which all the money of the country was locked up, if not actually wasted (though a considerable amount has been wasted also) and the result has been that instead of getting any relief for our troubles, the troubles were becoming more and more as days went by.

Today the first thing which any Government has to do is to plan for today and then think of tomorrow and day after tomorrow. We have reached such a crisis, such an emergency, that when I notice in the Presidential Address that our problems would be over in the year 1971 so far as food is concerned and then there would be no imports, I start feeling, and an idea comes to my mind, "let us cross 1967 and then think of reaching the year 1971". Are you so sure of successfully crossing 1967 that you are planning for the year 1971? Unless you make better arrangements, unless you think of better things, it is not easy to come to the conclusion that your passage would be an easy passage and it would be possible for you to cross 1967 And this crossing brings to my mind the crossing across the floor that is going on in so many States today and it may happen anywhere —and this crossing would not let the same group remain in 1971 at the place where it is there in the year 1967. Therefore, we should concentrate in our planning on what is to be done today and we should not think of the future. In the speeches which are delivered by those who sit on the treasury benches or their supporters, there is always an advice to the common man to face the situation in the name of patriotism, to tighten the belt and go on tightening that belt. And this advice is given by lips which themselves are not setting any example. Unless an example is being set, it is idle to expect anyone to tighten one's belt. And how can the poor tighten their belts any further? The belt is now tied on the bones of the people of this country and there can be no tightening once the bone is reached.

Shri Manoharan (Madras North): There is no belt at all.

Shri A. N. Mulla: Therefore, suggestions that in the name of your country you have to tighten these belts shows a lack of imagination And those who insist on giving this type of advice should give it up and start thinking of something else.

So far as the question of presenting a true picture of the situation in the country is concerned, I think there are grave omissions and understatements, in the President's Address. Either one should believe that the cries of anguish which are raised by the people by the time they reach the top storeys of the minarets of power become just songs of the breeze or else it is difficult to understand how the troubles of the people and the hardships through which they are passing are mentioned in such a calm and detached and unemotional manner as is presented in the Address.

If I understand the constitutional position, the purpose of such an Address is that those who are at the moment governing the country should let the Members of this House not only have a peep in their hand but to lay the cards on the table, and when the cards are laid on the table, then a preliminary discussion is held and then the ruling group plays the hand. That is what I understand by this convention of delivering an Address by the President. If it is a mere formality then let the President come in a procession, be received and welcomed, and then we move a resolution thanking him for taking the trouble to come to this assembly. There is no need that we debate over that Address and it is idle for so many of us to stand up and speak. Let us observe

it as a formality and let us just pass a vote of thanks and do nothing else. But the very fact that we have a convention that we shall discuss and there would be a debate upon that Address by itself means that an inkling of the hand of the ruling group would be placed before the House so that the matter may be discussed and suggestions may be given at that stage.

I find that in the Address delivered by the President, there are some very important aspects which are not considered at all. Take, for example, the food question. On the food question, a debate was held, and in that debate a great deal of stress was laid on the fact that the gap could be bridged.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I remind the hon. Member that he has already taken about 18 minutes, and he will get hardly five minutes more?

Shri A. N. Mulla: I have always obeyed the laws, and whenever my time is up, I shall sit down, and you should never worry about it.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): Sometimes laws have to be disobeyed also; then, we would have got Independence earlier.

Shri A. N. Mulla: My hon. friend is more courageous than I. I am not so courageous.

As I was saying, so far as the food problem is concerned, I think it is not so much due to drought or to a shortage as to maldistribution of the food that is available in this country. I think sufficient attention has not been paid to this aspect of the problem that we have to control the maldistribution first, and even on the existing produce, if we control the maldistribution the situation might ease to a considerable extent. It is really the question of maldistribution to which we should apply our minds. And because we were not able, and are not able, to fix a price-line, we have induced even the honest citizen, and every householder to become a hoarder. When the price line does not remain stable, when it is not held, every person feeling a little nervous as to what would be the price tomorrow or the day after becomes a hoarder.

Therefore, if you insist on fixing the price-line and holding it, you will find that the inducement to purchase and overpurchase on the part of the householder and others would go and quite a large quantity of food which is being hoarded in private houses and other places will not be hoarded in this manner. Therefore, attention should have been drawn to the fact that the price-line was the first necessary thing on which attention should have been focussed.

In other words, it was the failure of the rule of law, the presence of corruption in all walks of life which is really responsible for all the troubles we are facing today. I think hon. Members know that at the time when crime became extremely rampant in the United States, a Commission known as the Kefauver Commission was formed. It was empowered to look into the bank accounts of every individual; it was authorised to call any person to come forward and depose before it. Its doings were televised with the result that in those days when the Commission was sitting, the cinema houses and talkies were deserted and people were sitting round TV sets looking as to what was happening. We want this sort of Commission, (not the ordinary type of Commission), a Commission which will have the right to take any paper it wants from any quarters, and no excuse would be put forward that 'this is a private paper, this is a private account, it cannot be placed before it'. It should be entitled to call any person and put him on oath and take his statement and cross-question him. If the State

[Shri A. N. Mulla]

authorities and the others are willing to have this type of Commission, I am sure we will really proceed towards uprooting corruption about which all of us are saying—that we want to uproot corruption.

The main reason why Government has lost the confidence of the people is that it has become completely isolated from the people. If you really want to know what the people's reactions are, I invite any of the members to my left to do what Haroun-al-Rashid used to do, namely, to disguise themselves and go out in the streets and towns and just see for themselves what the people think about them, what they talk about them. Then they would know what is the reaction of the people; then they would realise why they lost so many seats in these elections; then they would understand why so many other governments have been formed in this country.

The pattern which has emerged today after the elections, when every big political group has been given a chance to form a government in some area in this country, is extremely intriguing. Does it not indicate that the people have put all the political groups on trial today? I would like to say that it is not only one political group that is on trial today, but all the political groups are on trial today, and that the people will not forgive them if they do not solve the tangle which exists today. The people will disown all of them, not only one or the other group. So, it is the responsibility of all the groups to solve the tangle and the troubles of the common man.

Shri Rajasekharan (Kanakapura): I rise to support the motion that is before this House.

I have listened to my colleagues who have spoken very eloquently and put their case very strongly. At the same time I cannot agree with the claims which they have put forward.

I would like to pick up from where our hon. colleague Mr. Gopalan has left. While he was speaking, he referred to the relationship between the States and the Centre. Both in the House and outside a warning was given and doubts have been expressed with regard to the future relationship between the States and the Centre. I would like to ask my friends in the opposition whether we are going to carry on with these threats and doubts perpetually, because each one of us who is a member of this august House has got the responsibility to look at the problems and the issues which we are facing and suggest solutions.

One of the most important things which we have to consider today is that this country should remain united. No one should raise this issue of a particular State giving a sort of threat to the Centre. This is a thing which we have to consider, each one of us should consider this most carefully

For the first time in our history all the States in the country have united, for the first time we have got a Union Government, for the first time we have united under one Government as one people. Let not anybody go against it, because then we will be heading towards disaster. I would like to tell my hon. friends on the opposite side that if we have got any problems, if we have got any issues, all the Chief Ministers can come together and discuss them. We have got the zonal committees, the National Development Council, we have got from time to time the meetings arranged between the Centre and the Chief Ministers. Therefore, all these issues can be thrashed out there. So, I would request the members on the opposite side not to raise this issue from time to time and do a thing which may go in the wrong direction, thereby inviting disaster.

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK in the Chair]

My second point is about the food problem. This is a very complex and a very serious problem which we are facing today in this country. I would like to say that it cannot be solved by the Treasury Benches alone; it has to be solved by each and every one of us here, by each and every one of us living in this country. It is a national problem. As I said, it is a complex problem. We have to think more seriously about how to solve this problem.

Today, unfortunately, the farmer is a person who has not got any voice. The workers have got their unions and they have got a very powerful voice, but unfortunately the farmers do not have such a powerful voice. Nevertheless, they have got a right to ask for whatever benefits they would like to get.

As I said, the food problem is a complex one, and we have to take into consideration many aspects. We have to provide inputs in the shape of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, irrigational facilities etc. and above all we have to give credit facilities very quickly and without loss of time. This is a very complex thing. I recall what our hon. Food and Agriculture Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram has said for the first time, that if the farmer was not able to get credit facilities through co-operative societies, we must consider giving him credit through commercial banks. It is a very good suggestion. The Treasury Benches are giving their best attention to solve the food problem and I would request the Opposition friends to give constructive suggestions and to become co-operative partners in solving this great national issue.

15.00 hrs.

Coming to education, I think I am a bit older when compared to the younger friends in this House—the entire educational system has to be changed and geared up to meet the needs of the new generation that is coming up. Both the Opposition and the Treasury Benches should realise that the new generation wants quick and dynamic changes to cater to their needs. The expectations that they have should be taken into consideration while formulating our plans. Therefore, the Education Minister who is a dynamic person—we have seen how he has been thinking after he has taken over this portfolio—should consider how best the education system could be changed to meet the needs of the younger people who are coming up to assume responsibilities every day

Shri K. Lakkappa (Tumkur): On a point of order. Are the hon. Members on the Treasury Benches allowed to sleep?

Mr. Chairman: They are attentive.

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma (Khammam): For your information, Members can sleep but they should not snore.

Shri Rajasekharan: We have to take this particular thing into our consideration and draw our plans accordingly. I suggest that they should have a separate Ministry for youth welfare because every year we have more and more young educated people coming up to assume responsibilities. We must understand their aspirations and try to cater to their needs.

Sir, unfortunately, the sacred floor of this House is being converted into a sort of place for creating sensationalism, particularly by my hon. friends on the opposite side; they use this sacred floor for political blackmail and character assassination. But at the same time, they must realise that this sword may be turned one day against them also, as my good friend Dr. Karni Singh said yesterday. Unfortunately, the names of people whose loyalty to our country and patriotism cannot be questioned have been dragged into this House, and they have been questioned. If we can go on like this, nobody is left whose loyalty has not been questioned. With regard to CIA activities, my friends have spoken

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at length. So many names of different organisations have been brought in. The names of great personalities have been brought in here. Therefore, I would like to submit to this House that if there is anything wrong, we have got every right to question that. If we have got any information which would go against the interests of the country, which we feel is not in the interests of the country, this august House has got the authority to constitute a committee and also give sanctions against the people who are acting against the interests of the country

For example, some of my friends, while discussing this issue, have mentioned the names of certain organisations. Can we question the loyalty, the patriotism of a person like Shri H. V. Kamath, a person like Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, a person like Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a person like Shri Bal Raj Madhok, a person like Shri Din Dayal Upadhyaya and a person like Mr B. P. Maurya, some of whom continue to be Members of this august House? Now, all these persons have visited one or the other of the several foreign countries through an organisation which sponsored their trips abroad to get a certain education, to see certain projects. The organisation is known as the Friends of India Committee or the Friends of India Society. Can we question about loyalty and patriotism of the people who have gone under this programme? Not at all, because their loyalties, their patriotism, as I can see, are unquestionable.

Again, the name of another organisation has been drawn and they have said that the people who have received the funds from that organisation are unpatriotic or disloyal to this country. Here, I would like to say that our great leader, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, was one of the persons responsible for getting the Asia Foundation established in this country.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up. He may take two more minutes.

Shri Rajasekharan: Two or three minutes more, Sir. Now, Shri Krishna Menon is one of those persons responsible for getting this foundation established in this country. He is connected with the Indian Society of International Law. This organisation has been receiving funds from the Asia Foundation since 1959. I would like to inform this House that this organisation since 1959 has received not 10,000 dollars, not 15,000 dollars but it has received 1,20,000 dollars all these years. Can we question the patriotism and the loyalty of Mr. Krishna Menon? This is another point which we have to consider.

Again, our great ex-Speaker, Sardar Hukam Singh, was connected with the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. He was the President of this organisation. This organisation has also received funds from the Asia Foundation Can we question the loyalty and the patriotism of Sardar Hukam Singh?

Again, coming to another organisation, the Gandhian Institute of Studies at Varanasi as you know, our great leader, Shri Jayaprakash Narain, is connected with this organisation. He is the President of this organisation; this organisation has received quite a couple of lakhs of rupees from the Asia Foundation. Can we question the patriotism and loyalty of Shri Jayaprakash Narain? Why I am mentioning all these things is, some names have been brought before this House just for the sake of political blackmailing, just for the sake of character assassination. So, I would like to say, let not our friends indulge in these things. Let us fight on principle; let us fight it out and try to build this country, this great country of ours. Unless we do that, I do not know where we are going to. As our Speaker always says, we do not know

where these things are going to lead us. This is a point which I wanted to mention.

Anyway, I would like to request my hon. friends on the Opposition side that each and everyone of us, it is we, who have to build this country; none else; neither the Americans nor the Russians are going to build this country. It is only Indians who have to do that. As Indians we have to act together. As Indians, we have to work as a team and then build this great country of ours and try to live up to the glorious traditions which we have got.

Shri K. K. Nayar (Bahraich): Sir, I rise to make some observations on the President's Address and also certain matters which that Address leaves largely untouched. I regret to say at the outset I should sound a note of dissent. My esteemed friend, Mr. Mulla, with whom I have many things in common, made the assumption that as an independent, he was entitled to a better hearing and to a greater democratic value in this House than people who belong to parties. As I said, I have much in common with him. He hails from Lucknow, the famous city of lyrics and his own speech showed what lyrical exposition he is capable of. I am however incapable of so lyrical an effort. He belongs to the legal profession like myself. He was a Judge and so was I. But I feel in this matter I have to make an attempt to scotch the assumption he has made that in a democracy, an independent can make a better contribution to the government of the country than people belonging to parties. It is my regretful duty to scotch that assumption.

For a Judge, certainly independence and judicial detachment were essential requisites for his office. But I want him to examine in the light of experience whether the same thing obtains in a democratic form of government. What happened in Rajasthan and U.P. and what is happening elsewhere shows the dangers of having too many independents in a House. It is a grave peril to the stability of any government. A person who belongs to a party is bound by a certain form of discipline. I doubt if the group of independents here have devised for themselves or adopted a system of discipline which will make it possible for them to speak with one voice. I am sorry I have to make this Introduction. Now I shall proceed to the subject under discussion.

I would like to make some observations on the poor pace of industrial development in this country, which in my view is largely due to the failure to utilise properly our resources in men and material. In my view, the greatest menace to this country's future and economy arises from this. In para 11 of the President's Address, it is said that our population has crossed the 500 million mark, that this danger signal can be ignored only at our peril and that Government would strengthen family planning at all levels with the cooperation of the people. It is needless to emphasise that the peril arises out of the difficulty of providing food for a swelling population and out of the explosive or catastrophic results that must follow on that failure. Government have been attacking the problem through a three-pronged effort; firstly to produce more food, secondly to control augmentation of population and thirdly to develop our industry so that our economy may have a favourable trade balance. For the present, I shall limit my observation to the problem of industrial development. How far have we succeeded in realising this? The best criterion for gauging the success of our industrial effort in my humble view would be an examination of our exports and comparison of our exports with our imports.

I would like to quote figures from the *India Pocket Book of Economic Information* published by the Ministry of Finance in the Government of India. On page 102 of this book we are given the figures for exports dur-

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ing the year 1965-66 and in order of value they are:—

Jute products—Rs. 1829 million

Tea—Rs. 1148 million

Cotton fabrics—Rs. 552 million.

Iron Ore—Rs. 421 million.

Oil cakes—Rs. 346 million.

I am only taking the first five big items. The first thing that strikes the eye is that the five products that we are exporting and whose values are the greatest in money values is that they are all either raw products or semi-processed raw products. Let us now examine what we are importing. I am again taking the five greatest imports in value. You will find the figures on page 101 of the same book. They are:—

Machinery other than electric—Rs. 3324 million.

Cereals—Rs. 3091 million.

Iron and steel—Rs. 978 million.

Transport equipment—Rs. 699 million

Non-ferrous metals—Rs 686 million.

Leaving the cereals, the other three of the first four categories contain equipment or material made out of iron ore. The aggregate value of our import of these materials in 1965-66 was Rs. 5000 million, and during the same period we exported iron ore worth Rs. 421 million. What have we been doing? We have been exporting iron ore for Rs. 421 million and buying equipment made from that very ore or similar ore and we have been buying it at a cost twelve times what we get for the export

What is the reason? Is it that we are unable to convert our iron ore in this country into the products that we import? It is not so. We have the iron ore. We have the electric power. There is no dearth of electric power. We have been giving electric power very cheap to projects in the public sector. The other day, you must have heard one hon. Member saying that in the private sector certain persons were getting it at two paise per unit. We have no dearth of electric power for industries. But what is happening?

Have we got paucity or technical personnel? Not at all. Next to the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics we have the greatest number of qualified engineers and scientists. In fact, it is a perennial complaint that our scientists are seeking employment and vocations abroad, that we are not able to utilise our personnel. So, what are we doing? We are exporting iron ore and we are exporting the scientists who secure employment in foreign countries and convert it into equipment which we buy at twelve times the cost.

And, our unemployment problem, is it affected by it? Yes. Our ore provides employment to a few of our scientists in foreign lands but to a large number of workers in foreign lands. If this is the process for industrial deve'opment, then we must face a catastrophe soon

In regard to our apathy and inaction in the matter of exploitation of our scientific resources and talent, I would like to invite your attention to a statement made by Professor Mendelssohn, Fellow of the Royal Society. He said that during the national emergency when our frontiers and our freedom and even our existence were threatened, the first axe of economy fell on scientific personnel. The budgetary provision for the entertainment of scientists was largely reduced with the result that for some time the recruitment of scientists was stalled.

Take another similar instance, the pending question of production of fertilizers in this country. We understand from the newspaper reports—of course, we shall never get any information on that point direct from the Ministers—that the Cabinet itself is driven by the controversy over the terms which the foreign cartels are trying to impose on us and the propriety or otherwise of accepting them. The foreign firms have made it a condition, firstly, that they should be able to charge their

own price, secondly, that they should be able to effect distribution through channels of their own choice and, thirdly, that they should be allowed to import raw materials. One of the hon. Ministers said the other day that we shall not be using liquid ammonia which was intended to be imported from abroad and that we shall be using naphtha which we can secure in this country. So far so good. But, are we to depend on foreign cartels for the manufacture of our fertilizers? Our scientists claim that they can make the fertilizers out of materials available in this country. What prevents us from doing so? How long shall we depend on foreign collaboration?

The danger of foreign collaboration seems to have been forgotten. Today if we examine the articles of daily use we find that so petty an item as toothpaste is made in India with foreign collaboration. This is the state of affairs in our country after 20 years of freedom and this will continue to be so.

Talking of foreign collaboration, I am reminded of a story in the Arabian Nights, of Sinbad the Sailor. Sinbad was wandering about and he found an old man of the sea, unable to move about because his legs were weak. In a moment of rash generosity Sinbad offered to carry him and lifted him on his shoulders. When he hoisted him on his shoulders and tried to carry him for a long distance it was eventually found that it was a question of his survival or the survival of the old man of the sea. That is exactly what is happening today In a South American country which accepted foreign collaboration, according to Professor Pauling, the winner of two Nobel prizes, even though for 300 years that foreign firm has been getting huge profits, that country is still in debt. We shall also continue to be so. Why?

In acquiring foreign technical know-how we are following the wrong path. Russia and Japan have also acquired foreign technical know-how. They purchased it outright. When the foreigners come and establish a factory, they purchase the technical know-how outright and send the foreigners away so that they can run their own factories. But we are accepting terms which limit our production and incapacitate us from making our economy self-sufficient.

I would also like to refer to shipping, which is also very important. Our exports and imports depend on shipping. What is the position of our shipping? Most of our imports and exports are carried by foreign ships. The shipping which we have is very little. What is the result of this? Have we any control over the freight of shipping? Not at all. The foreign firms fix their own rates. Take the case of an item like coir which comes from Kerala. The foreign shipping companies have made it a condition that the coir fabrics which are manufactured in India will have to pay a rate which is disproportionately or prohibitively high so that we cannot export carpets but only raw fibre which can be fabricated in foreign countries. I can quote many such examples, and this will continue as long as we continue our present policy.

About the Visakhapatnam Shipyard, which was started with French and German collaboration, the latest report of the Committee on Public Undertakings says that from 1952 for ten years it ran without plan or target. Today we are making ships there at tremendous cost and loss to the nation's exchequer. We are contributing 40 per cent of the cost of every ship as subsidy. This is our shipping position

We have 3,000 miles of coastline. It adds to the problem of our defence. We should be among the foremost maritime nations of the world We should have a big fishing fleet. We are depending on the Norwegian fleet. We should be able to provide ships for our own exports and imports. But what is the picture? Our total wealth in shipping is less than 1.5 million gross rated tonnes with a displaced water tonnage or carrying capacity which is only one-fifth of that. The

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yearly production of shipping in Japan is 15 million gross rated tonnes. Ten times our entire wealth in shipping is produced in Japan in one year. And which is this country? This country was devastated; it suffered the ravage of a war which destroyed its economy and today it is able to do this whereas we, who suffered no similar ravage are endowed with richer natural resources are not able to match it

श्री अमृत नाहटा (बाडमेर) सभापति महोदय मैं इस सम्मानीय सदन का एक नया सदस्य हू और इसलिये मैं आप की उदारता का प्रार्थी हू। मैं यहा पहली बार मुह खोल रहा हू और इसलिये भी कि मैं एक ऐसे चुनाव क्षेत्र से आता हू जो न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान का न सिर्फ एशिया का बल्कि शायद सारी दुनिया का सब से बडा चुनाव क्षेत्र है जिसका क्षेत्रफल 50 हजार वर्ग मील है। ढाई केरल राज्य मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र मे समा सकते है। वह है बाडमेर जिस की साढे तीन सौ मील की सीमा पाकिस्तान से लगती है और जहा से पहली बार एक कांग्रेस का सदस्य चुन कर आया है। मेरी यह परेशानी है कि देश मे कांग्रेस शायद बूढी हो रही है लेकिन मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र मे जवान हो रही है।

मैं राष्ट्रपति के प्रति जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खडा हुआ हू। राष्ट्रपति न अपने सम्भाषण मे इस समय जो सूखा है उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। कल और परसो हमारी प्रधान मत्री महोदया बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के सूखाग्रस्त इलाको का दौरा कर रही थी। मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि एक दौरा वह पश्चिमी राजस्थान का भी करे। अगर वह हवाई जहाज से जायेंगी तो हमारे इलाके के लोग उन के हवाई जहाज को देख नही सकेंगे। इसलिये नही देख सकेंगे कि इस वक्त पूरे का पूरा पश्चिमी राजस्थान गिद्धों और चीलो का दस्तरख्वान बना हुआ है और आसमान को इतनी चीले और गिद्ध ढके रहते है कि उन को हवाई जहाज दिखाई नही देगा। आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि इस सूखे के जमाने मे हमारे यहा पंचायत समितियो की आमदनी एक दम बढ गई है। इसलिये बढ गई है कि हजारो की तादाद मे मवेशी मर रहे है और उनकी हड्डिया नीलाम हो रही है। हिन्दुस्तान मे सब से ज्यादा मवेशी पश्चिमी राजस्थान मे है। मैं आप का और आप के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हू कि आने वाले तीन चार महीनो मे 10 प्रतिशत मवेशी, और अगर इसका अन्दाजा आप लगाये तो 70 लाख मवेशी मरने वाले है। मैं इसानो की बात नही करता। इसान तो हमारे यहा रहने वाले हैवानो से भी बदतर समझे जाते है। और आजकल हिन्दुस्तान मे जरा जानवरो की बात ज्यादा होती है। इसानो की बात मे इसलिये भी नही करता कि हमारे यहा इसान के लिये हवा तो कुदरत ने दी है लेकिन पीने को पानी उस को नही मिलता है। पद्रह बीस मील दूर से दो दिन का पानी एक साथ एक परिवार लाता है और परिवार के दो सदस्य सिर्फ पानी लाने मे लगे रहते हैं। जगह जगह ट्यूबवेल जकर खोदे गये हैं

लेकिन उन पर मशीन नहीं लगी है। जहां मशीन लगी है वहां पाइप लाइन नहीं जा रही है क्योंकि पाइप लाइन ले जाने के लिये उन गरीबों से पांच प्रतिशत रुपया मांगा जाता है। किसी गांव से बीस हजार और किसी से चालीस हजार मांगा जाता है। जब वे नहीं दे सकते हैं तो ट्यूब-वैल खुद जाने पर भी उन को पानी नहीं मिलता है। इंसानों का तो सवाल है ही नहीं। हमारे यहां एक पेड़ होता है जिस को खेजड़ी कहते हैं। उसकी छाल वे खाते हैं। एक कांटेदार घास होती है भुरट उसका बीज वे खाते हैं। अमरीका से जो ज्वार आई है लाल ज्वार वह दी जा रही है। वह भी जो जनगणना 1961 में हुई थी उसके आधार पर आज की जनगणना के आधार पर नहीं। प्रति व्यक्ति पांच किलो लाल ज्वार उनको दी जा रही है। इस को हमारे लोग पकाते नहीं हैं क्योंकि अगर पकायेंगे तो वह इतनी लचीली हो जाती है कि खा नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिये उसको कच्चा खा कर पानी पीते हैं। एक तो पेड़ की छाल खाते हैं और दूसरे यह जो घास है इसके बीज खाते हैं। इसलिये इंसानों की बात मैं नहीं करूंगा। मैं जानवरों की बात ज्यादा करना चाहता हूं।

वहां कहीं चारा नहीं है। थोड़ा बहुत घास और चारा सीमा पर है। लेकिन वहां हमारे दो तीन जिलों के जो कलैक्टर महाशय हैं वे गायों को चरने के लिये जाने नहीं देते हैं क्योंकि उन्हें यह डर रहता है कि गायें कहीं गद्दार न हो जायें और पाकिस्तान न चली जायें। इंसानों के बारे में भी ऐसा हुआ है। जिन्होंने पुलिस के अफसरों को शराब पिलाई, मांस खिलाया और उनकी मांगें पूरी कीं उन अल्पसंख्यकों को वफादार समझा गया लेकिन जिन्होंने उन्हें शराब पिलाने तथा उनकी दूसरी मांगें पूरी करने से इन्कार किया उनको गद्दार कहा गया, उनको देशद्रोही कहा गया। इस वास्ते इंसानों की बात मैं नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मवेशियों को सीमा पर चरने के लिए नहीं जाने दिया जाता है क्योंकि कहीं वे पाकिस्तान में न चले जायें, उन गायों बेचारियों को क्या मालूम कि वहां सीमायें भारत और पाकिस्तान की लगती हैं। थोड़ा बहुत चारा है, उससे भी वे महरूम हैं। राजस्थान सरकार ने थोड़ा बहुत चारा मंगाया था बाहर से और वह भी अब बन्द हो गया है। मवेशी पसलियां पसलियां हो गए हैं। आप गाय के बहुत बड़े प्रेमी हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया की सबसे खूबसूरत गायें थरपारकर, कांकरेज, सांचोरी और सबसे खूबसूरत बैल और ऊंट लाखों की तादाद में वहां मर रहे हैं। मवेशियों को चौथे दिन पीने को पानी मिलता है, तीन दिन तक पानी उनको पीने के लिए नहीं मिलता है। प्यास और भूख से वे मर रहे हैं। दूध देने वाली गायें मर रही हैं, पसलियां पसलियां हो चुकी हैं। लोग उनको दूर दूर ले गये थे चराने के लिए लेकिन वहां भी घास नहीं थी। वे उनको वापिस ले आए। लेकिन रास्ते में ही तिलक लगा कर छोड़ते चले जा रहे हैं

[श्री अजुत नाहटा]

और लाखों की तादाद में गायें, ऊंट भेड़, बकरियां और घोड़े अगले तीन चार महीनों में मरने वाले हैं अगर उनके लिए चारे की व्यवस्था बहुत तेजी से और जल्दी से नहीं की गई।

मैं जानता हूं कि सरकार के सामने समस्यायें हैं। लेकिन मैं इस सदन से ही नहीं, सरकार से ही नहीं बल्कि देश की उन संस्थाओं से भी, जन सेवी संस्थाओं से भी, हमारे सेठ गोविन्द दास जी से भी जिन्होंने एक गो सेवक संगठन बनाया है और जो गोरक्षा महाभियान समिति के बहुत बड़े नेता हैं, और कलकत्ता में जो कुछ ऐसी संस्थायें हैं जो दान देती हैं, निवेदन करूंगा कि गाय के नाम पर वोट मांगना तो आसान है लेकिन उसकी रक्षा करना बड़ा मुश्किल है और इसके लिए उनको आगे आना चाहिये। अगर गाय से आप सबको प्रेम है तो चारे की व्यवस्था आप कीजिये। लाखों करोड़ो रुपये के चारे की जरूरत है। चारे की व्यवस्था करके गायों को मरने से आप बचाइये। मैं यह भी पूछता हूं कि कितने इनमें से गाय को पालते हैं जो गाय की बात करते हैं। मैं चैलेंज के साथ कहता हूं कि आपको पता नहीं है कि गाय को दूहते कैसे हैं, गाय ब्याहती कब है, बच्चा कब होता है। जो पाल रहे हैं उनको इस बात की पीड़ा है कि वे उनके लिए चारा नसीब किस तरह से करें। लाखों करोड़ों की वोटरें चलाना, जलूस निकालने में करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करना उनके लिए आसान है। लेकिन अगर वे एक दो लाख का चारा खिलवायें तो गाय की आत्मा उनको आशीर्वाद देगी।

जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य की बात बहुत वे करते हैं। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि जिस दिन जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य ने अनशन तोड़ा उस दिन इन लोगों ने घरों में बैठ कर मातम मनाया। ये चाहते थे कि वह मर जायें, संसार से चले जायें तो इनको वोट मिलें। मैं सच्ची बात कह रहा हूं, ईमानदारी के साथ कह रहा हूं। बिल्कुल इनको न गाय की पीड़ा है न जगद्गुरु की पीड़ा है, इनको पीड़ा वोट की थी। कुछ को मिले ये वोट और कुछ को नहीं मिलें।

यह सूखे का सवाल है श्रीमन्। एक और भी समस्या हमारे सामने है। आखिर इस देश में इतना सूखा क्यों पड़ रहा है? क्या अचानक ही कोई प्रकृति का प्रकोप हमारे यहां होने लग गया है? बात क्या है? अभी परसों हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने एक बहुत गम्भीर बात कही थी। उस तरफ शायद हमारा ध्यान नहीं गया। उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे देश में 41 प्रतिशत कृषि योग्य भूमि हल के नीचे आ चुकी है जबकि 30 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं आनी चाहिये थी। तीस प्रतिशत भूमि चरागाह के लिए, तीस प्रतिशत जंगलों के लिए और तीस प्रतिशत कृषि के लिए, साधारणतः यह अनुपात हर देश में माना जाता है। और जगहों का तो मुझे पता नहीं लेकिन राजस्थान की बात मैं कह सकता हूं। अरावली की पहाड़ियों का नाम तो आप से सुना होगा। महाराणा

प्रताप वहां छिप कर रहा करते थे। मैं हजारों वर्ग मील में गया हूं। यह इलाका मेरे क्षेत्र में नहीं है। वहां जहां घने जंगल हुआ करते थे आज आप को एक पेड़ भी देखने को नहीं मिलेगा। सब काट कर साफ कर दिये गये हैं। मैं बिल्कुल सच कह रहा हूं। यह राष्ट्रीय बात है। कोई व्यक्तिगत अपराध या कानूनी अपराध की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। छोटी सादरी वाली घटना के बारे में या नाथद्वारा के गहने की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। बात मैं जंगलों की कर रहा हूं। यह राष्ट्रीय अपराध है। इस कृत्य ठेकेदारों द्वारा तथा दूसरी मिली भगत से हजारों वर्गमील से जंगल साफ कर दिये गये हैं कि उसका ठिकाना ही नहीं। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि उदयपुर, बांसवाड़ा, चित्तौड़गढ़ क्षेत्र में जहां कभी सूखा नहीं पड़ता था तीन साल से लगातार बरसात कम होती जा रही है और मुझे डर है कि कहीं यह भी रेगिस्तान न बन जाये। इसको रोका जाना चाहिये। इस प्रकार से जंगलो का काटा जाना रोका जाना चाहिये। अधिक जमीन कृषि के नीचे लाने के लालच में अगर हम जंगल काटते चले गये तो उस जमीन पर भी खेती नही हो सकेगी और जिस जमीन पर पहले से हो रही थी वहां भी नही हो सकेगी। अगर सही मानों में खाद्यान्न की समस्या को हल करना है तो इस ओर आप को ध्यान देना होगा। मैं न यहां समाजवाद का सवाल खड़ा करूंगा न पूंजीवाद का, न सामन्तवाद का। किसी भी बात का सवाल मैं खड़ा नही करूंगा। राष्ट्रवाद का भी यह सवाल नहीं है किसे पेट का यह सवाल है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) पेटवाद का सवाल है।

श्री अमृत नाहटा : जी हां। मै कुछ आपको आंकड़े बताना चाहता हूं। हमारे इलाके में अस्सी हजार वर्ग मील का एक इलाका है जिसको थार कहते हैं। उस में छ: करोड़ एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य बन सकती है। वहा अगर कृषि की जाए तो दस करोड़ आदमी बसाये जा सकते हैं। यह बात मैं गम्भीर अध्ययन और बहस मुबाहिसे के बाद कह रहा हूं। यह बात मैंने अधिकारियों से की है। हम इस नतीजे पर पहुचे हैं कि दस करोड लोगों को वहां बसाया जा सकता हैं। उन में से पाच करोड़ आदमी यूज्फुली एम्प्लाय किये जा सकते हैं कृषि में। वे पांच करोड आदमी तीस करोड आदमियों का पेट भर सकते हैं, तीस करोड़ आदमियों के लिए अनाज पैदा कर सकते है। यह राजस्थान सें थार के क्षेत्र मे हो सकता हैं।

आजकल फर्टिलाइजर की बहुत बात होती है। अमरीका को रियायतें दी जा रही हैं। हमारे देश मे विदेशो सें फर्टिलाइजर लाने की बहुत बात की जाती है। हमें बीस साल तक एक औंस भी फ़र्टिलाइजर नहीं चाहिए—सिर्फ़ पानी की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये तो खाद्य समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है। जहां तक राजस्थान नहर का सम्बन्ध है वह दस बारह साल में पूरी होगी। एक माही नहर की योजना है जिस का अभी सरवे हो रहा है। इसी प्रकार एक नर्मदा नहर की योजना भी है जिस का सरवे हो

[श्री अमृत नाहटा]

रहा है । हमारे देश मे ब्रह्मपुत्र, गगा, जमुना और घघर नदियो का पानी व्यर्थ समुद्र मे चला जाता है । इसराईल की ओर से एक योजना पेश की गई है कि एक सीमेट की पाइप-लाइन बना कर उस पानी से रेगिस्तान को सीचा जाये । अगर सरकार करना चाहे तो अगले दस सालों मे इन योजनाओं को पूरा किया जा सकता है । अगर अगले दस सालों मे इन चार योजनाओ को पूरा कर दिया जाये तो न सिर्फ हम आत्मनिर्भर हो सकते है और न सारे हिन्दुस्तान को खिला सकते है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भी अनाज भेज सकते है ।

आज-कल परिवार-नियोजन का फैशन बहुत जोरो से चल रहा है । कल एक रानी साहिबा और एक राजा साहब बोले । अखबारों मे बडा शोर हुआ । रानी साहिबा गर्भपात की बात कर रही थी और इस मे आश्चर्य की कोई बात नही है । हमारे देश के क्षत्रिय हमेशा से परिवार-नियोजन के पक्ष मे रहे है । आज गर्भपात की बात हो रही है । मैं आप को बताना चाहता हू कि इस परिवार-नियोजन के नाम पर और क्या क्या बातें होने वाली हैं । अभी हमारे यहा सीकर मे एक महिला सती हो गई । प्रजनन तो महिलाये करती हैं इसलिए सारा गरमा आपको पर होता है । कल कहा जायेगा कि सती-प्रथा फिर से प्रचलित कर दी जाये । फिर यह भी कहा जायेगा कि पहले राजपूतों में लडकी को पैदा होते ही गला घोट कर मार देने की जो प्रथा थी उस प्रथा को फिर से आरम्भ कर दिया जाये । ऐसा कहा भी गया है । बम्बई के एक प्रोफेसर शर्मा ने प्लान्ड पेयरेन्टहुड कांफ्रेंस में इन दोनो प्रथाओ को फिर से प्रचलित करने का समर्थन किया और अमरीका के एक मैगेजिन ने यह कह कर उन की बड़ी तारीफ़ की है कि उन्होंने बड़ा आरल करेज दिखाया है । परिवार-नियोजन के नाम पर आखिर हम कहां जा रहे हैं ? कहीं तो रुकना होगा । कभी सिंहली ने कहा कि इस बारे में सभाओं में भाषण दिये जायें । परिवार-नियोजन का जितना प्रचार हम करते रहे है और करते हैं . . .

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें । (व्यवधान)

श्री अमृत नाहटा सभापति महोदय, देख लीजिये सब माननीय सदस्य कह रहे है कि मुझे कुछ और समय दिया जाये । आप तो गो-रक्षा की बात से नाराज हो गये हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : इस डीबेट को आज ही खत्म होना है और अभी बहुत से माननीय सदस्यो ने बोलना है । श्री सोधी ।

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): I beg leave to speak on the motion on the President's Address, but since this is the first occasion on which I am addressing this august Assembly, I beg leave to invoke the memory of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, who adorned this House and set lofty precedents for speaking and deliberation and who can well be called the father of Indian democracy because he explained by his actions that Opposition is a necessary and a very responsible element in national politics. I invoke his memory and seek his blessings for all who like me have joined this House in order that they may serve the cause of democracy in this country.

I do feel, however, that today there is afoot a mendicant mentality, a mentality of begging and this is evident both in national affairs and in international affairs. I fail to see any scheme, any idea, any projection of those ideals for which India stood, in the Address of the President. I recall that on the 26th January, he spoke and he uttered words which comforted many of us in the hope that India had not lost that sense of direction, but the President's Address fails to inspire us, to move us to accomplish any great

venture in national politics. By contrast I would refer to the tradition of the Indian national movement and in that connection I beg your favour to express to the House the feelings which I felt on meeting Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan on a recent visit to Jalalabad in Afghanistan. There is a man who brings to us a forgotten memory; there is a man who invokes in us those altitudes of mind which India had reached in the freedom struggle. And today I would say that that great man, Badshah Khan, is a beacon light to many of us who hope that India will recover her true national purpose.

But unfortunately, the whole outlook we find in the country today is one in which we are not prepared to accomplish a resurrection of the spirit. We take too often a view which I can call as the view of the *status quo*, *status quo* in national policies and *status quo* in our foreign policy.

The President's Address refers with smug satisfaction, with a certain complacency, to the position in international affairs. I wonder if this is not the result of wrong reports. I wonder if this is not the result of a certain blindness we have caused to ourselves by not looking at the world, by not looking at unpleasant facts and above all, by not looking at fresh facts which can be discovered by analysis and research.

I submit that the External Affairs Minister has kept us in the dark regarding the issue called the Pakhtoonistan issue. We have been told that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is an old person living in exile and that the Pakhtoonistan movement is largely a movement which has lost its fervour, that it is something which can be consigned to the dust-heap of history. I beg to say on the basis of my own impressions that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is in very good health, that he is a towering person and his movement is very well-organised. It is a movement with a political purpose, the political purpose being that which inspired our own national movement, that of political modernisation. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee sought political modernisation. The great giants of Indian national politics, Lokmanya Tilak and others, have sought political modernisation, and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan seeks above all political modernisation. Because there is a condition in Pakistan which can be described as one which prmotes medieval ideas, and amongst these medieval ideas is the idea of exterminating a whole people, what the Pakhtoons are facing today, what the UN Charter refers to as genocide.

Therefore, if we take our stand in supporting Pakhtoonistan, we take a stand which is in conformity with the ideals of the UN Charter. I would submit that lest it be said that I am being carried away by emotion or that being rather new to politics, I have been impressed too much by a visit to a foreign country. I would say that I speak with a sense of responsibility as one who has served the Government of India in the Indian Foreign Service and who would on no occasion betray the larger interests of the country in order to win any cheap political advantage.

To reinforce what I said earlier, I would, with your permission, quote from a book which will no doubt be listened to with respect across the floor, a book by Pyarelal, Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi. The book is entitled *Thrown to the Wolves*. This is a very important expression because whenever Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan meets anyone, he says and he repeats that he told Gandhiji 'You are throwing us to the wolves'. And thereby hangs a tale.

I would refer you to page 111 of the book. This is Pyarelal recording:

"In answer to my question whether he could not plan a visit to

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India to woo public opinion in his favour, he said, 'That would depend on the Government of India's attitude.' Besides he was very particular that he should achieve something worthwhile in Afghanistan first".

Further:

"If India and Afghanistan co-operated fully with him, Badshah Khan felt the Pakhtoonistan issue could be settled without any outside help and without fighting. I asked him in what way India could help, and he answered: 'By putting upon those concerned all the moral, economic and diplomatic pressure she was capable of. In conformity with the solemn pledge that Gandhiji had given them at the time of partition, India was morally bound to do for them, all that she would do in an issue of vital concern to herself".

Now, the point I wish to make is that there is a tendency on the part of those in charge of the affairs of the nation to always refer to moral duties, to always refer to religious duties I am asking; in the name of a modern outlook on national and international politics, let us leave the task of moral duty to saints and preachers. Let us talk about political duties. As far as political duties are concerned, it is unfortunate that we do not learn nor do we forget anything like the Bourbons of France. The essence of the matter is that we are living in a world which is a multipolar world, it is a world in which, if you wish to perceive external realities, you must perceive the movements of those cataclysmic forces of history which are working.

Therefore, as far as the issues concerning our neighbours are concerned, we cannot afford to forget that Pakhtoonistan is not a lost cause. It is a cause which is at the focal point of the politics of several countries of the world. It interests the Soviet Union, it interests the United States of America. China, Britain, France and Afghanistan are also countries concerned with this issue.

Here I wish to pay my tribute to Afghanistan for looking after Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in such a fit and proper manner. They have made him a welcome guest, they have treated him with the honour due to that august personality.

I wish to refer to certain political points which are very relevant because the essence of the matter is that there is no *status quo* which has hardened in this area. What is happening is that there is a certain struggle for giving expression to the rights of the Pathans, and most countries of the world are prepared to look at the issue with clear and fresh eyes.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, from Prime Minister Daud to Prime Minister Meiwandwal there is an urgency which they give to the Pakhtoon issue. They cannot state it in words, but they are determined that the Pathans, Pakhtoons as they call them, shall bet their say and shall be heard in the councils of the world, but unfortunately, as far as our own political expediency is concerned, we have not even cared to find out what are the exact issues at stake

I wish to affirm on my part that I would advocate a policy of peace in the world I believe we live in a thermonuclear age when talk of war must not be taken up as an issue which can be lightly treated, but I would urge you to consider that the key question of international politics is to find out whether any two countries are playing what is called in technical language a zero-sum game or whether they are playing a positive-sum game. I believe it will be a positive-sum game between India and Pakistan if India helps Pakistan to discover the limitations of blackmail diplomacy, if it helps Pakistan to discover the limitations of its own aggressiveness, which

is actually the result of a cruel inconsistency between the lip service of Pakistan to Islam and their genocidal actions against the Pathans who are perhaps the most virile element amongst the Muslims of the world.

I wish therefore to underline here the very basic factors which are at stake. In respect of the question of Pakhtoonistan let us take a stand, let us start immediately a certain political dialogue, let us free ourselves from those frozen attitudes which have become the bane of our policy. Lest I be misunderstood, I would again say that I am not talking of war, I am talking of the conditions for bringing about peaceful change, for bringing about a realisation of those rights which inhere in a free people. The Pathans are a free people, and certainly they have the right under the United Nations Charter not to suffer anybody to perpetrate the crime of genocide against them.

But more than that, may I request those who are concerned with the elaboration of foreign policy to look at the world in a slightly different context from that to which they are accustomed? I crave your indulgence to speak just on a final point. What I feel is this, that there must be an effort to achieve an understanding of the fundamental forces in world affairs. In external relations, if we are to uphold the dignity of our country, we must be prepared to conduct political dialogue with those new centres of power which are developing in the world. I feel that the Government of India does not have a policy towards Europe at all. It is so much fossilised in the Commonwealth relationship that it is unable to take into account the emergence of France as a factor in European politics and in world politics. Does it not occur to us, when we invite every Tom, Dick and Harry from abroad, to extend an invitation to President Charles De Gaulle, and not only to formally extend an invitation, but to ensure diplomatically that President De Gaulle visits this country? Because, that would give an opportunity for projecting India to these new centres of power which are developing in Europe. Similarly, I feel that with China the present situation is unsatisfactory. What we need is purposive diplomacy and a certain amount of political gamesmanship. Therefore, we must approach China and ask them about the rights of the Tibetan people. We must do this without fear or any expectation that we will offend the world because the world is waiting for India to express itself in a restrained, yet truly revolutionary language and idiom. I would also say that while we should strengthen our relations with the Soviet Union and the Soviet people who are our neighbours, yet it should be on the cultural level, a cultural dialogue between Russia and India. I greatly admire the Russianness of Russia, the Russianness of the Soviet Union becaue the world did not start for them in 1917; there was a grand epoch earlier. Let us not forget the famous Gandhi Tolstoy dialogue. It is in that language that we should talk to the Soviet Union. As far as Eastern Europe is concerned, let us recognise the winds of change that have blown over Europe; let us have bilateral diplomacy with countries like Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria and the many other countries there which I am not mentioning now for want of time. These are countries which are feeling and breathing new ideas and the winds of change. With them we must establish solid and endurable bonds. Lest I should forget Latin America and Africa. I would urge that there again it is a certain type of bilateral diplomacy that must come up. We must remember that it is not the amount of legal quibbling that we bring to bear on international affairs which will mark out India's image in world affairs; I would say that it would be the projection, in modern idiom, modern language, of diplomacy, but the spirit must be the spirit of national movement, the spirit of Indian unrest which Lokamanya Tilak taught us.

Mr. Chairman: You must conclude now.

Shri M. L. Sondhi I conclude by referring to the immortal words of Lala Lajpat Rai whose great statue in Lahore I as a student used to contemplate, the words which he gave to the youth of India were words which may well apply to this august Assembly and to our diplomats also. The words were "think dangerously". I would conclude on that note in all humility because I think although I do not have the time to speak at length this being my—what is called—maiden speech the present crisis requires above all a reaffiramation of our national ideals. I thank you for your indulgence.

Shri A. K. Sen (Calcutta North West): Mr. Chairman, I am deeply obliged for the honour you have done me in calling upon me to speak now Before I do so I extend my congratulations to you for having been elected again to this House I have just now heard the speech of one of our colleagues from your party a young man He has just delivered his maiden speech. I was listening to him and I was reminded of the large areas of agreement which exist in this House between different sections. Many of the things he spoke found an echo in my heart and I think I could not add anything more but to congratulate him for introducing a national tone in his speech which sometimes seems to elude us while we speak on controversial subjects I hope that we shall be true to this tradition and try to be above parochial interests and touch that national level which alone will give us a sense of purpose and possibly guide us to better work and better performance.

16 hrs.

Sir, while I allude to the President's Address, I must frankly say that there is nothing in it to which anyone in this House, whether on the Opposition side or on our side, can take any legitimate objection.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Can neither feel any enthusiasm about it.

Shri A. K. Sen: Everything seems to be reflected on what has been agreed upon all these years. The controversy is, how far we have succeeded in performing what have been agreed upon so many years ago The controversy today is, who has won in the race for performance; who has set the pace for achieving things and not merely talking? The accusation against us, the Congress, today, and it is reflected in the results of the elections which have set a different pattern for the first time since our Independence, is that we have talked very well; (*Interruption*); we have spoken very brave words but we have not achieved great things I think it will be doing a service to ourselves if we pay attention to that public feeling. In accepting the President's Address let us enthuse ourselves with that spirit of dedication, that courage, that nationalism, and that selflessness which alone can make us worthy of public esteem and public confidence. If we fail in that purpose, I am afraid, Sir, none of these noble speeches can fill the hearts of our hungry people?

Our people want action; they want action in the domestic field as in the international field. The time has come when we must call everyone to action and everyone has to behave like a soldier. When the young hon. Member was speaking, he recalled to my mind the speeches of great leaders which enthused us when we were young. I remember those days when cowardice, and, if I may say so, want of courage never characterised our public life If this country has set an example to the colonial world, to the oppressed world after the war, it was the lesson of courage, which the Father of the Nation gave us, a courage which defied the mightiest of opponents, a courage that overcame the greatest of

hurdles; a valour that knew no death or destruction. And that is why an unarmed people; for the first time, brought defeat to the mightiest empire in history. I am very sorry to note that the light of courage seems to be flickering at times and we seem to be losing that touch of valour which alone can make a mighty nation.

I remember, if I may say so, not with a sense of pride, what happened to us last year, when we lost courage and accepted devaluation, we accepted a policy which might have been avoided with courage. If the entire nation was called to shoulder the burden. I have no doubt that the nation would not have failed us. I am very sorry to say that lack of courage has led us to greater and greater difficulties. Many of the problems which have been referred to by the President owe their birth, if not their continuance, to this unwise policy of devaluation which we accepted. If there was one great factor which determined the results of the elections in this large country from Kashmir to Cape Comorin, from Assam to Bombay, it was this devaluation which swayed the electorate. It is not devaluation in the abstract; it is the stark realities thrown up by this unwise decision in the shape of rising prices, falling exports, stagnant export trade, stagnant industry and, if I may say so, check no further development which has proved the strongest determining factor in last elections.

This problem has faced many countries in the past. If we recall our own history in the 19th century from 1870 onwards, the rupee went through a process of devaluation. At that time, the rupee was pegged to silver. It was a silver standard and there was an international depreciation in the price of silver. If went on for over a decade and the rupee went on falling in its external value over the years. The history of those years would show that the fall in the value of the rupee did not result in increased exports. It is elementary knowledge of Economics for any student of Economics who has read in a university; I do not know why our great experts in the Finance Ministry did not recall that history—

An. hon. Member: Devaluation of brains!

Shri A. K. Sen: It is taught in every college as an elementary principle of economics that depreciation of the currency does not automatically lead to increased exports. On the contrary, it may lead to depreciated export, as our history from 1870 shows. The reason is obvious, because our exports are mainly in primary products—jute, tea, cotton and so on. How much jute can we consume? How much tea can we consume overnight? How much cotton can we consume? Unless the demand is elastic, a fall in prices does not automatically cause a boost in export, This. I thought, was an elementary lesson of economics, but we seem to have forgotten or ignored it.

What has happened as a result of it since last year has amply proved our apprehensions. It has shown at least the necessity of thinking carefully about the steps we take, which are likely to create such a large impact over the entire economy, before we take them so light-heartedly or so quickly. A little courage, a little valour, a little sense of unity of purpose, would have avoided, if I may say so, this decision. In the outside world, this decision has not added to our prestige. There is a feeling in the country and outside the country that we have been pressurised into accepting this decision.

In the elections—I am not speaking about whether the electorate had behaved correctly or not—this one fact proved a vital determinant all over the country. If there was ever

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a common factor which swept the elections it was this devaluation. And, if I may say so, the public have declared the verdict against this policy.

Now, Sir, the President has spoken about the urgency of checking the rise in prices, increasing our food production, increasing our production generally and bringing about that element into our economy which will give a sense of generation so that the economy will generate itself and not depend upon aid and help from outside. I think one of the speakers aptly remarked that the sentiment of the beggar seems to have invaded our public policy. We do not want to go about either in this country or outside with a beggar's bowl any longer. Let this country depend on its own strength and its own resources. If help comes well and good, we welcome it. We are grateful to our friends who help us without conditions We are grateful to all the big countries who have come to our aid in times of need. but this country must stand on its own feet. The example of France is a great pointer. When De Gaulle came to power the French economy was at its lowest ebb. The franc was falling every day. Its economy was stagnant. It was waging a foolish war in Algeria spending millions of hard earned money of its citizens over a colonial campaign. Yet, today the French economy is one of the soundest. Today the French Franc is one of the most stable currencies of the world It is courage and not cowardice which has enabled the French people to reach this stability and this strength, so that they are capable today of showing their big finger at any power of the world. Let this also encourage us into more pride and more bold thinking and action.

I have no doubt that this country is capable of solving the food crisis, solving every crisis, provided we introduce again that spirit of the soldier, that spirit of the dedicated partisan who knows of no fear and whose valour is indestructible. I think Shri Sondhi did a great service in reminding us of our days of struggle when we knew of no fear, at least those who led us knew of no fear. I recall those great men who have given their lives on the gallows, who have died under the bullets of our then rulers, those who have led us to victory and of the lesson of our great leader, Gandhiji, that cowardice is not to be equated with non-violence. His non-violence was the non-violence of the brave which defied all forms of violence. That non-violence which we had been following in our national and international policy and that courage seems to have been leaving us so quickly. Let this country and let this Government be courageous and then the people outside will respect us, will give us respect and will give us honour.

That leads me to the two eternal problems which seem to be haunting us from outside—China and Pakistan, I am afraid by the time we have to leave this world we are not quite sure if we shall die with the conviction that these two problems will no longer haunt our future generations. These are, as somebody has said, eternal companies of independent India This is a great misfortune because we are faced withtwo neighbours who are poised inimically against us Towards one we had been expressing the earnest of friendship in the past.

We have a habit of becoming very emotionally enthusiastic of newly-earned friends. I remember those days when every Chinese who came to this country was given a king's honour. We saw nothing wrong with the Chinese. If ever anybody raised a word of criticism against the Chinese he was howled down. Yeading Indians used to express themselves vociferously that we were such good friends of the Chinese. And there was no better friend of the Chinese than our late Prime Minister our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I think his death was haste-

mad by the treachery to which that country resorted to by attacking us in 1962.

It is true that we did not fare well initially. But it is equally true that the country went ahead of us, the people went ahead of us. Every man, child and woman rose to resist.

An hon. Member: What about the Government?

Shri A. K. Sen: People include the government. Government does not exist outside. Our people stood as one man at that time. I remember in those days when Panditji spoke from here, reading out the resolution which was accepted,—you will remember, Sir, that it was a wonderful testimony of national resolve drafted by himself, which will remain as a gem of English literature for all time to come—the whole House supported it. It was a tremendous scene of enthusiasm....

Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav (Barabanki): Soon came the Colombo Plan.

Shri A. K. Sen: The Colombo Plan was all right

Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav: I gave the only amendment.

श्री ए० के० सेन : वह आप की गलती थी।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वह गलती नहीं थी बल्कि वह जानबूझ कर और समझ कर किया था।

श्री ए० के० सेन : ठीक है तो हमारी गलती थी।

Now, it was a tremendous expression of India's unity on the floor of this House and I am proud of that day. Even today I recall it and I hope that unity will never leave us, whatever may be our differences. Whenever our country is in peril, whenever any enemy from outside comes in, this country will express its unity. We did so again when Pakistan attacked us in 1965.

But notwithstanding all this, I think the time has come when we must re-think our international policies, not with cowardice but with bravery, with the entire people behind us. The time has come when a bold international policy has to be again designed. I remember that when Panditji designed his policy of non-alignment at the Bandung Conference, it was a bold policy designed to counteract the big power blocs into which the world was divided then, after the notorious speech of Churchill which started the cold war. But it is no use trying to follow the beaten track when the circumstances are changed so much. The time has come when that policy which has been accepted by all has to be applied with new emphasis here and there.

Is it impossible to find some solution to our problems with these two neighbours of ours?

Or is it necessary for us to keep thousands of our people on the Himalayas armed cap-a-pie to meet aggression? I know, they will meet the aggression; all of us will do so when the time comes; all of us will go, if necessary, with arms and fight aggression. But what I am trying to say is that the time has come when we must re-think our policies and try to find an honourable solution, consistent with our honour, our ational integrity and our sovereignty.

Sir, the President has spoken with fervour about the emergence of non-Congress Governments. He says that our Constitution has set the pattern which will guide the relationship between the States and the Centre. I am one of those who worship the Constitution possibly blindly. Because I am so attached to our Constitution that I seem to forget its faults if

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there be any. I personally think that if there is one temple in which all of us can be equal devotees, it is the temple of our Constitution. That worship requires all the devotion and fervour which we are capable of mastering for ourselves.

He has said—if I may quote him—

> "Further, over the years, we have developed certain institutions for promoting co-operation, understanding and harmonious relations between the Union and the States",

and he says:—

> "The Union Government will respect the constitutional provisions in letter and in spirit".

I wish these great words were followed in letter and in spirit because doubts have crept into the mind of even impartial observers that at least in one State the Governor had not behaved with that impartiality.... (*Interruption*) I do not want to name anyone, but doubts have arisen and it is not fair that those doubts ought to be encouraged or allowed to be created due to actions, however *bona fide* it may be, which appear even to impartial observers to have been, to say the least, unwise. I personally think that the time has come, when nine States out of the rest, are now run by parties which are against the Congress in the political field, that it will be futile to try to prevent giving that equal opportunity to other parties which might have a chance of forming ministries elsewhere. If equal opportunities are given by our Governors, the institution of Governors and our Constitution will survive; otherwise, they will founder.

Sir, I am very obliged to you for this opportunity.

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to join my hon. friend, Shri Sen, in congratulating the two speakers who went just before. My young friend on the right, in his maiden speech, opened out new vistas in foreign affairs and my young friend on the left, spoke about the conditions in that vast area which he represents. Both of these were maiden speeches and my only comment is that if these are maiden performances, the House will watch with interest and admiration what their matronly performances may be.

Sir, we have met here to discuss the President's Address. If this Address had been the magnificent address which the President delivered on the 25th January, I would have been the first to join my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya, in adding my voice to the congratulatory note; but, unfortunately, the Address that we are discussing today is not that magnificent address where the authentic voice of India spoke through our President. We are discussing today another President's speech where the voice, no doubt, is that of the President but the hands which drafted the speech belong to somebody else and they are characterised by those three characteristics which in recent times have marked many of the actions of this Government and which I have sometimes described as the three M's—mendacity, muddleheadedness and mediocrity.

16.25 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

I am sorry to say that while there is, perhaps, nothing to object to the speech which has been delivered by the President on behalf of the Government, there is also nothing to enthuse over. I agree largely with what my hon. friend, Mr. A. K. Sen, said just now. I am also in broad agreement with a very large part of the two preceding speeches. This also shows how the entire House is united today on certain basic points. But I

would also like to point out to him that while he has indicated one of the major reasons for the reverses of the Congress in the General Elections, he has left out two equally important factors. With your permission, Sir, I would like to pay a tribute to the wisdom, the discretion and the judgement which the Indian people have shown. They have proved before the world that they have maturity, that they have discretion and that they distinguish between parties and personalities and principle, and in almost every case they have shown a degree of wisdom which has rarely been matched by any electorate anywhere in the world.

I was very recently in foreign countries—I was in the United Kingdom and the United States of America—and everywhere students of politics referred with admiration to the wonderful maturity shown by the Indian people in the judgement that they have given in the last General Elections. I have sometimes stated that the last General Elections were, in fact, a victory of the Indian people over all political parties and, in fact, where political parties faltered, the Indian people have compelled those parties to see reason and to form into combinations which otherwise would have been almost impossible.

What has happened in the course of the last six weeks or so is unprecedented in this country. The Indian people have shown that they are against corruption. The Indian people have given their verdict against the failure of this Government in supplying food and other basic necessities of life to the people The Indian people have also recorded their protest against the failure of this Government to control prices My hon. friend Mr. Sen referred only to the last factor when he talked of devaluation. Devaluation was one of the biggest blunders which this Government committed and my hon. friends on my left will remember that I had warned them at that time that once this step had been taken, they had, in fact, written the doom of the Congress party so far as the Indian electorate was concerned. That is exactly what has happened But even then the situation might have been retrieved if corruption and the failure on the food front had not been so glaring. It is the combination of these three factors which have led to the debacle which has overcome this once great party. I am sorry for it. My hon. friends will remember that even during the heat of elections, I always said, "We want Congress to be defeated but not destroyed." They must also be one of the elements in Indian life, after a period of chastened life in the Opposition, which, I have no doubt, will very soon be the fate of my friends to my left

I had made certain predictions based on my political assessment during the last General Elections, I am happy to find that every one of them has been vindicated by the Indian people excepting only one, which was that in 1968 the Budget of the Central Government will not be presented by the Congress Government; and, I think, the time will also come when this last prediction of mine will be justified The types of combinations which have taken place elsewhere have opened out new possibilities of adjustment and accommodation The new approach to our old and common problems will also apply in the Central field and will give India an opportunity of changing the Government so that the people are properly served.

I said a moment ago, that the policies of this Government have often been characterised by the three principles of mendacity, muddleheadedness and mediocrity. I think, an indictment like that requires some justification and, therefore, I would

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like to comment a little on these three points.

We find mendotcity both in foreign affairs and in internal affairs. In foreign affairs, we are one of the first to offer advice, free and gratis, to everyone in the world to solve every political problem through purely political methods, but when it comes to any question which affects our own interests, we are the first again to say that nobody else will have a say. We are again one of those who stand most firmly on those principles of national sovereignty which were sacrosanct in the 19th century but with the developments of science and technology have largely outmoded in the modern world. Today no country in the world has national sovereignty in the sense in which it was defined in the 19th Century. Neither the United States of America, nor the USSR, nor France, nor U.K., nor any of the great powers can act as they like, as the great colonial powers acted in the past. In the past, if there was an incident, immediately the gunboats were there. But today, with the United Nations, with the various international treaties, with the threat of atomic war always in the background, every nation will think twice before it takes steps which Palmerstone and men like him took in the last Century.

We have mendacity in our extenal affairs. We have mendacity in our internal affairs also We talk of austere life; we talk of the evils of ostentation; we talk of control of all luxury goods and yet, we find a degree of ostentation in almost every sphere of our national life, which is rarely paralled in other parts of the world. I will give you only one single example. We have all kinds of food control orders, guest control orders, and nobody is supposed to entertain, in a feast whether it is a marriage or any other occasion, more than a hundred guests If you go to any function in Delhi, you will notice the amount of food that is wasted and the highest dignitaries in the land are never ashamed—they do not hesitate—of participating in these functions. I do not suggest that there should be any law in this matter, but public opinion can certainly create a situation where this kind of ostentation can be cut down. That would certainly give a better example to the people than the hundreds of speeches with which we are regaled from persons in the Government and outside.

We have this kind of mendicity and double dealing in almost every sphere of national life. I am very sorry to refer to this; here is another example which I would like to bring before this House.

Urdu has been a subject of dispute for a number of years, ever since Independence, and no party in India has been more vociferous in the support of Urdu than the Congress so far as speeches were concerned, but when it came to the matter of action, perhaps no party had been so pusillanimous, no party has been so hesitant as the Congress Party.

You see what has happened in Bihar. A United Front Government is there with the Jana Kranti Dal, the SSP and the Jan Sangh They have already done what the Congress Governments could not do in twenty years

These are the double standards, this is the kind of mendacity which has gone into the heart of the Party, and this is the reason for the present decay of the Congress Party and not the vicissitudes of fortune which attend parties because of events outside.

So far as muddleheadedness is concerned, again I can give hundreds of examples, but I shall confine myself to only one item, because that is one item which is nearest to the heart of every citizen in India. It is at the

base of the problems which face this country today. I refer to food. The first requirement for survival is food and here also, because of muddle-headedness, there has been a complete failure. The muddle-headedness starts from the very beginning. We do not know what is the situation. The statistics of the Government do not tally with one another. One set of statistics is published by the National Sample Survey and another set of statistics is published by the Food and Agriculture Ministry and very often, the divergence between the two is as much as 20 to 25 per cent. The hon. members know that our shortage of food is only 5 per cent or less.

I also do not understand one thing and I will be glad if some time, the hon. Food Minister or some other member of the Government will explain whether there is any real shortage in the country. Even this question can be raised. Even according to Government's own figures, 72 million tonnes were produced last year. It was a poor year. We had 89 million tonnes two years ago, but now we have only about 72 or 75 million tonnes. The population of India today is approximately 500 million. But out of these 500 million there are children below five and there are old men above 55. If you exclude them, the adult population, not exactly adult in the normal sense because a six-year-old child is not an adult, but the population which takes a full meal cannot be more than 350 million at the most. If we apply the international standards where the total requirements of food of any country are calculated on the basis of 0·8 per cent of the total population, we require food for 400 million people, on the basis of a population of 500 million. Even if we give 150 kg. per year per head, which is quite a decent amount and which works out to about 15½ oz. a day as against the 4 or 5 or 6 oz. which is the quota in many parts of the country today, we require about 60 million tonnes of food. This is a matter of simple arithmetic. I would like the members of Government to find out where the rest of the food goes. If 72 million tonnes is the production of the country in a bad year according to the statistics of the Government themselves, and if the total requirement on the basis of 15½ oz. a day or 150 kg. per year per head works out to 60 million tonnes, why should there be food shortage in this country? I had asked this question last year also, and I had said that one of the reasons was the thoughtless and dangerous statements by the then Food Minister which created a panic out of nothing and led millions of families—I shall not use the word 'hoard' but—to save a little more of the foodgrains. Those who used to store perhaps 5 kg. a week kept 10 kg. and those who kept one month's stock kept two months' stock. When you have this repeated over 100 million families, the result is colossal. It is there that the failure has started.

If we have to solve this problem, mere statements 'Increase food production' will not do. Concrete measures will have to be taken. I would suggest for the consideration of the House just a few measures which in my mind can help us to solve this food problem perhaps within a few years. The first and foremost measure is to increase the production. For this, the usual measures which are suggested are necessary. The question of water is prime and foremost, as my young friend to my left in his maiden speech had made amply clear. But even if there is water, what happens is that seeds are not given in time, fertilisers are not given in time, and credit is not given in time, and most important of all, there is no incentive for the farmer. Even today, the farmer is very often compelled to sell at Rs. 14 to 15 and he has to buy that very food at Rs. 25 to 30. Where does the profit go? Does it go to the middlemen only? Government themselves have sometimes been a party, and I have often said that the Government of West

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Bengal themselves in the past have been one of the greatest black-marketeers in the whole country because they were purchasing paddy at Rs. 14 to 16 and selling the same paddy at Rs. 25 to 27 a maund. The first thing, therefore, is to give an incentive to the farmer, and if you give an incentive to the farmer then he will produce more.

We are wasting—I use the word advisedly—crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange in importing food from outside. If a part of that money were utilised for price support for the farmer, perhaps he would get an immediate incentive so that the production would go up.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): When the hon. Member was on the Treasury Benches he did not move even a finger in that direction.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am not yielding.

In this connection, I would like to make another suggestion namely that we should have Statutory Price control and we should have Statutory Bodies with representatives of the grower, representatives of the consumer and representatives of the State. There should be a permanent Statutory Commission which will decide from time to time the prices so that the farmer has a proper price. There must be along with the statutory price commission a new look also at the entire land revenue system.

I think most hon. Members will agree with me that the Land revenue system in our country is not only outmoded, but it is one of the most unjust systems of taxation that we have today. If a man is in any other profession, unless he has an income of at least Rs. 300 per month he pays no direct taxes; he pays an income-tax or other taxes only when his income is Rs. 300 per month or more. But in the case of the farmer, even if his annual income is Rs. 300 only, he is still required to pay land tax. Why should he pay a direct tax when no other citizen pays direct tax on a comparable income? Why should land revenue not be replaced by a system either of agricultural income tax linked with income or by a system whereby there is some kind of relation between the kind of crop he grows and the tax he pays? Today those who grow cash crops very often make large profits and those who grow foodgrains are at a disadvantage. Why should he grow foodgrains—why should there no. be scarcity in the country,—if the farmer is subjected to every kind of handicap for growing food crops? Once we equalise conditions and make every farmer a partner in the total national effort and revise the system of land taxation, I think we will get immediate results.

In this connection, I would also suggest that there should be far greater attention paid to the problems of procurement and storage. I have been astonished to read in one of the government statements in which it was said that through lack of storage only about 2 per cent of the foodgrains is lost; whereas the President in his magnificent broadcast on the 25th January said that the losses through bad storage may be as much as 20—25 per cent, and that is, I think, the much more likely figure. This wastage is from all kinds of animals, including, I am sorry to say, also human rats. Rats do not belong only to the rodents species unfortunately; there are also human rats.

The problem of storage has, to a very great extent been solved in other countries through silos and other modern methods. If we also adopt similar methods and ensure that the crops which are harvested and which come to the farmer are properly stored, we can achieve a similar result.

Next comes the question of procurement. In the matter of procure-

ment also, we have to adopt a more imaginative policy. I was glad to find that the new Food and Agriculture Minister has brought a breath of realism; when he talked of conducting a survey to go into the cost of production of the various kinds of agricultural produce and to fix prices according to the cost of production, he really brought in a breath of relism. I do hope that the Government will actually carry out the survey and fix prices accordingly.

There were many things on which I wanted to speak, but unfortunately since the time at my disposal is short, I would conclude by mentioning only one other point. The whole nation today is united in the desire to bring about a new state of affairs. The country has given to all the governments in the country, at the Centre and in the States, an opportunity for a new relationship. I have always held that in this vast country of ours with its diversities in culture, in climate, in food habits, in dress, we can never have uniformity or regimentation. I have always maintained that there must be the federal principle extended to every aspect of our national life. I think one of the reasons why Hindu civilisation has survived, when so many other civilisations have fallen by the way, one of the reasons why Indian civilisation has prospered for 3,000 years is the acceptance of the federal principle into the very heart of Hinduism. Hinduism itself is in a sense a great federal religion; and in India, whether it is religion, whether it is culture, whether it is language, whether it is education, in every sphere of life the federal principle must be given the highest value.

Some friends in America asked me recently, 'Now with so many state governments which are of a different complexion from that at the Centre, how will your unity be preserved?' My answer was, 'In the United States, there has never been a case where the President and the Governors of the 46, 48 or 50 States, as the case may be, have been the same.' Perhaps never have the Governors been more than 50 per cent of the same political complexion as the President, and they have survived because they have accepted the federal principle. The state Legislatures in the US have far greater powers than the State Legislatures in India; the Governors in the US have far greater powers than the Chief Ministers of Indian States, because they have accepted the federal principle. They have acted honestly and sincerely on the federal principle The States have recognised the rights of the Centre, and the Centre has recognised the rights of the States. That is why the American federal constitution has been a success. I share the hopes expressed by my hon. friend Shri A. K. Sen Let us respond to the fervent appeal of the President that here also the relations between the Centre and the States will be observed in a truly democratic way, in a truly federal sense.

I will give only one example and conclude. Very recently in Calcutta there was an unfortunate incident, an extremely unhappy incident when there was a clash between some of our Sikh brothers and Hindu brothers. It is one of the most unfortunate things that could have happened, and every man in his senses will condemn whoever the culprit may be, and there is no doubt that the culprits shall be punished. But look at the attitude of this new Government, and compare it to the attitude of the Government which was there a few years ago. Within four hours the entire situation was brought under control. Within a few hours the Government declared that they will have a judicial inquiry by a person of the status of a High Court Judge, and not only that, but by a person who is not a

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Bengali, a person who is an outsider, so that there may be no suspicion or suggestion of any discrimination or favour. Not only that, there were also set up conciliation committees with equal representation on all sides, and I believe the question of compensation is being seriously considered. Unfortunately, when similar incidents happened in 1964 it took four or five days to bring the situation under control.

Mr. Speaker: I am calling the next speaker. Half hour he has taken.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am finishing.

Mr Speaker: But you are going on like that.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will conclude. I will obey you as I have always done. I will conclude by saying that there must be give and take If the Centre recognises the rights of the States and allows the States to function, I have no doubt that the States will also co-operate in all matters of common national interest, and we can together build an India about which our President has dreamed and has spoken so often.

Shri Brahm Prakash (Outer Delhi): I thank the President for the Address giving us an opportunity to look into the policies of the Government and to give our observations if the Government care to be guided by them.

Ordinarily I would have certainly hailed this Address before the general elections, and perhaps I would have had a few words to say by way of suggestions, but this historic general election has left something unique, and every one concerned with Indian affairs should take due note of it

This was not an ordinary general election. This general election has proved the end of an era and the beginning of a new age It is a break with the past, it is a turn of history. With the general election we ended the era of the great Gandhi and Nehru and now it has really become the era of the common man. We must take note of what our masters, the voters, have indicated and then frame our policies accordingly. If we do so, we will be wise. Otherwise, many of us will be thrown in the dustbin of history, and nobody will care to look at us

In this general election the vote is definitely against high prices and against our wrong act of devaluation. This is against the increasing arrogance of the bureaucracy and corruption in their ranks. It is against the all-round luxury and waste which is seen in much abundance in this city of New Delhi, the Capital of India, and it is against concentration of wealth and the increasing disparity between the rich and the poor. It is also against our confusion on the question of language, particularly in the matter of English and in the matter of Urdu.

We have to take lessons from these questions which the voters have put before us, but I am afraid that if I look at this Address against that, I feel discouraged. Not only that. After the Address was delivered, some of the actions of the Government have also created an unfortunate impression on my mind that my friends in the Government have not taken the lesson of history yet.

From the manner in which the Government has been constituted, the large number of Ministers in the Government, the way in which even at this hour we have dealt with this fertiliser policy and the way in which we have dealt with the question particularly of Rajasthan, and, unfortunately, the inept manner in which we have dealt with the question of the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker—I do not know in what way we are going to deal with the question of the election of the President—I feel that we are still

going the old way. I would urge upon my friends in the Government to see this change and have a dynamic change in their policies and see that we pursue some progressive economic policies. A better and disciplined organisation of the Planning Commission—not that we should be lobbied into doing away with the idea of planning—we should take it up in a dynamic, most organised way. We have said so, no doubt, many times, but now we have to take strong measures against the corrupt, the blackmarketeers, the evader of taxes. We have to take very concrete and imaginative steps with larger incentives and investment in agriculture, and particularly in the procurement of water, fertilisers and certain necessary inputs, and no doubt, the greatest of all, the greatest incentive to the cultivator.

We have to take effective steps for the execution of our policies and programmes. We must take up immediately the socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains and other essential commodities of life. By socialisation I mean nationalisation or co-operativisation, which are the two fundamental vehicles for achieving socialist ends. And we must take steps to check concentration of wealth limitation on expenditure and limitation on urban property. And we must create a fund and a programme for the weaker sections of the community, the backward communities, living in the rural areas, in the slums and in the hills. We have said so many things about them, but if we see their fate, if we see where they are living, we will find that they are worse off than what they were living in, in 1947. We have no doubt provided many things here and there in the Plan. I have seen that, but only generally providing like that, saying generally like that, would not do. We must have a separate fund and a separate programme for this aspect of the matter. I would not go into the details of the programme, and at the appropriate time, I would suggest the necessary measures. These are about the policy issues and the basic issues which I wanted to raise and make suggestions upon, to the Government. I have already touched upon the socialisation of trade.

An hon. Member: We are more socialist than you:

Shri Brahm Prakash: About the elections, while I join the President in congratulating and appreciating the services of the Election Commission and its officers, we have to look beyond that, because we are dedicated to democracy. And democracy cannot be run by coercions, by purchase of votes, by character assassination, by free distribution of liquor, by using the Government machinery here and there by one group or the other or one party or the other using the Government machinery to defeat the people. Democracy cannot also be run by the scandalous way in which money is spent in the elections and money is distributed and it cannot also be run by open bribery.I have been a politician and have been fighting the elections for the last 25 years. I have never seen before the scandalous way in which money was spent in Delhi. I cannot say that this money can only be the ordinary subscription or donation of a party. (*Interruption*). It must be the money of interested groups in India and outside. And for enquiring into all this corruption in the elections and corruption by foreign money, I would suggest that a Commission should be appointed; a committee would not do.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): For the whole of India.

Shri Brahm Prakash: For all India. I say for all India, because I am not concerned with this party or that party, with this group or that group. I am only concerned with the point that democracy should live. I am

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only concerned with that; I want that the Government of India should appoint a Commission to go into this question: I do not know in what way the money has been collected. That is an important point that I wanted to make.

Two things more. No doubt we have solved the problems of many States and many regions by creating this State or that State. I have always been in favour of linguistic States even against the wishes of my leaders. Unfortunately we have not done justice in regard to Delhi, and th areas around it. We have neglected it. I would say that the time has come when we should create what we call a Vishal Haryana or Greater Delhi, comprising the present Haryana State, the four districts of Rajasthan, namely, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli and Dholpur, and the western part of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): Why not make a greater Rajasthan?

17 hrs.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): राजस्थान की एक इंच जमीन नहीं जायेगी ।

Shri Brahm Prakash: I think only Duryodhan said "We would not give an inch of land". You can copy Duryodhan if you like.

I urge upon the Government to appoint a committee to create this State. Before that demand gains more mementum and a great agitation is organised, I hope Government will concede this legitimate demand of the people of this area.

Regarding the problems of Delhi, it has been my misfortune to live with this problem for the last 30 years. The problems of Delhi, irrespective of this party or that party, this Government or that Government, unfortunately have always been neglected by the Government of India. The blame is cast upon the representatives of the people in Delhi that they are not doing this or that. The administration and the finances of the Delhi Corporation and Delhi Administration are in a mess.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : 3 करोड़ रु० का घाटा था ।

Shri Brahm Prakash: I congratulate my Jan Sangh friends who have come into power in Delhi. Let them solve the problems of Delhi. They will say, "What can we do? The Government of India does not help us." I may say that we have at least this one factor common for us both! The most unimaginative way in which we have tried to deal with the problem of Delhi is really a sorry chapter. About the finances, the Government of India is not giving to the Delhi people their share of income-tax. Before the issue of carving a new State is implemented, we should have a responsible and democratic government in Delhi. The Lt. Governor recently has suggested many taxes. I would be one of those who would oppose every taxation in Delhi, whatever it may be, until and unless the Delhi people are given a voice in the administration of Delhi through demorcatic representation.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हमारे राजस्थान का हिस्सा कैसे मांग रहे हैं? हम इसका विरोध करेंगे ।

Shri Virendrakumar Shah (Junagadh): From the tone of the speeches we have heard this afternoon, are we to understand that these members will be voting with us for 'Noes'?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) वह समय आने वाला है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि ब्रह्म प्रकाश जी पर जनसंघ का असर हो गया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिल्ली वाले सब एक हो गये हैं ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण मैंने एक दफ़ा नहीं, तीन मर्तबे पढ़ा, और मैं आशा करता था कि चौथे चुनाव से हमारे देश के सामने जो बड़ी समस्या खड़ी है उसके बारे में इस भाषण से कुछ रोशनी मिलेगी, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस भाषण को पढ़ने के बाद मेरे मन में यह विचार आया कि जिन लोगों ने राष्ट्रपति द्वारा यह भाषण हम लोगों को दिया, क्या वह देश के लिए भी सोचते हैं या सिर्फ अपनी पार्टी का ही विचार कर रहे हैं ।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में चुनावों के बारे में एक वाक्य जरूर है । उसमें यह कहा गया है कि चौथे आम चुनाव से एक चीज साबित हो गई है । उस से "हमारे लोकतन्त्र की शक्ति और सजीवता का सबूत मिलता है ।" जब यह वाक्य मैंने पढ़ा तो मैं समझता था कि उसके आगे कोई झलक ऐसी दिखाई देगी कि यह जो लोकतन्त्र के प्रति जनता ने अपनी श्रद्धा बतलाई है जो शक्ति लोगों ने दिखाई है और जो सजीवता है उसकी कीमत हमारे कांग्रेसियों की तरफ से होगी । लेकिन इसमें क्या दिखाई देता है ? हम आज देख रहे हैं कि इस देश में ज्यादातर लोगों ने वोट कांग्रेस के खिलाफ दिये हैं । पहले भी चुनावों में इस तरह ही होता था, मगर इस चुनाव में एक और बात दिखाई दे रही है । वह यह कि आधे से ज्यादा राज्यों में कांग्रेस की हुकूमत को जनता ने हटाया है । यह सही है कि जिन मतदाताओं ने आधे से ज्यादा राज्यों में से कांग्रेस को हटाया, उन्हीं मतदाताओं ने संख्या की दृष्टि से लोक सभा में कांग्रेस को बहुमत दिया है । लेकिन इस बात का सही मतलब कांग्रेस वाले समझते नहीं हैं ।

जैसा हमारे एक दोस्त ने यहां कहा, हमारे मतदाताओं ने जो भी अक्लमन्दी का परिचय हमें दिया है वह बहुत ही महत्व का है बहुत दिनों से वह राह देख रहे थे कि कांग्रेस के मुकाबले में दूसरी कोई पार्टी निकल आयेगी । लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं पाया । यह जब मतदाताओं ने देखा तो उन्होंने हम लोगों को, जो हम पार्टियों में संगठित रहते हैं, सबक सिखाने की कोशिश की है । उन्होंने यह देखा कि इस कांग्रेस को हमें हटाना चाहिये । लेकिन कैसे हटायें ? तब उन्होंने विरोधी दलों को अलग रख कर आधे से ज्यादा राज्यों से कांग्रेस को हटाया ।

अब सवाल यह है कि हम लोगों को क्या करना चाहिये । जहां तक मैं देखता हूं अभी सिर्फ कांग्रेस को ही अपना कर्तव्य अदा नहीं करना है जो विरोधी दल में बैठे हैं उनको भी जनता के प्रति अपने कर्तव्यों को देखना है । कांग्रेस तो अपने कर्तव्यों को भूल गई । कर्तव्य क्या था ? जनता की यह इच्छा है कि इस देश में लोकतन्त्र जिन्दा रहे । लेकिन कांग्रेस ने उसको पूरा नहीं किया । इसलिये कांग्रेस को उसने कई राज्यों में हटाया । अब जो लोग लोकतन्त्र का दावा करते हैं, मैं समझता हूं उनका यह फर्ज था कि वह जनता के इस कदम को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करे । लेकिन, अफसोस, कांग्रेस वाले वह नहीं कर रहे हैं । मिसाल आपके सामने है । राजस्थान में क्या हुआ ? मैं आज उन मामलों में ज्यादा नहीं जाता हूं क्योंकि राजस्थान के बारे में यहां काफी चर्चा हुई है लेकिन उससे जो सबक है वह हम लोगों को सीखना चाहिये । खास करके कांग्रेस में जो हमारे मित्र हैं, और उनमें हमारे काफ़ी मित्र हैं क्योंकि हम भी उनके साथ रहे थे जब आजादी की लड़ाई हम लड़ रहे थे, उन को जरूरी था कि वह जनता को मदद दें, क्योंकि लोगों ने कह दिया था कि कांग्रेस की हुकूमत उन्हें नहीं चाहिये, जनता की इच्छा यह थी कि गैरकांग्रेसी हुकूमतें बनें,

[श्री एम० एम० जोशी]

लेकिन कांग्रेसी लोगों ने क्या किया ? जिस बच्चे को उंगली पकड़ कर पालना चाहिये था उस बच्चे का हनन करने की कोशिश उन्होंने राजस्थान में की । अभी भी यह कहा जाता है कि वहां हिंसा का वातावरण है । लेकिन क्या दूसरे राज्यों में हिंसा नहीं हुई ? क्या महाराष्ट्र या बंगाल में हिंसा नहीं हुई ? हिंसा तो हर जगह होती है । कहीं पर एक दिन गोली चले और इसलिए वहां पर राष्ट्रपति की हुकूमत लागू कर दी जाये, क्या हमारे संविधान के ये मानी हैं ? और राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कहा गया है कि सरकार संविधान के उपबन्धों का लैटर और स्पिरिट में पालन करेगी । क्या यह हमारे संविधान की स्पिरिट है ?

राजस्थान के गवर्नर साहब के बारे में हमारे एक पुराने कांग्रेसी दोस्त ने मजे कहा कि तुम तो जानते हो कि सम्पूर्णानन्द जी कैसे हैं—वह गुस्सा करते हैं । करते होंगे, लेकिन इस सरकार का कर्तव्य क्या है ? उसे राष्ट्रपति को क्या सलाह देनी चाहिए थी ? अगर हम समझ लें कि यह गलती हो गई है तो उस गलती को मान लेना चाहिए, उसको तस्लीम कर लेना चाहिए । हम वक्तन-फवक्तन महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेते हैं, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी का जो सब से बड़ा गुण था, वह तो हम लोगों ने कभी अपनाया ही नहीं । महात्मा गांधी अपनी गलतियों को कबूल करते थे । तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि अब भी राजस्थान में राष्ट्रपति का शासन जारी रखने की जरूरत है ? क्या अब भी वहां पर हिंसा का वातावरण है ? अब वहां पर लोकतंत्रीय शासन को स्थापित क्यों नहीं किया जाता और राष्ट्रपति के शासन को क्यों नहीं उठाया जाता ?

एक मिनट के लिए मैं यह भी मान लेता हूं कि यह जो हो रहा है वह जान-बूझ कर नहीं हो रहा है गलती से हो रहा है । तो फिर सरकार अपनी गलती को महसूस करे । जब गांधी जी अपनी हिमालयन ब्लंडर को भी मान लेते थे, तो यह जो गलती हो गई है क्या हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और शासनकर्ता उसको मंजूर नहीं करेंगे ? इसके पीछे या तो मोह है और या भीरुता है और मोह भीरुता से देश की हुकूमत नहीं चल सकती है ।

इस सदन में मुझे बीस दिनों का जो अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है, उस से मेरे दिल में जरा निराशा छा गई है । मैं देखता हूं कि अगर हम कोई रीजनेबल और माकूल बात भी कहें, तो उसको फौरन नहीं माना जाता है, बल्कि जब दबाव डाला जाता है, चीखा चिल्लाया जाता है, तब जा कर एक अच्छी बात को कबूल किया जाता है । यहां पर हम सब जनता के प्रतिनिधि बैठे हुए हैं । हमें यहां पर सब लोगों को अपनी भाषा में बोलने का मौका देना चाहिए, लेकिन वह नहीं हो पाया । हमारे देश की जो जोड़ भाषा, लिंक-भाषा, राजभाषा होने जा रही है, उस के लिए हमको रास्ता बनाना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश की चौदह भाषायें जब इस सदन में बोली जायेंगी तभी हमारी राजभाषा के लिए राजमार्ग बनेगा, वर्ना नहीं । इस समय मैं इस विषय में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूं ।

आज देश के सामने एक समस्या है लोकतंत्र की । जब देश के आधे से ज्यादा राज्यों में गैर कांग्रेसी हुकूमतें बन गई हैं, तो उन के साथ केन्द्र के सम्बन्ध कैसे हों इस बारे में अभिभाषण में कुछ कहा गया है, लेकिन उस से कोई मतलब नहीं निकलता है । हमारा एक संघ-राज्य है और उस के साथ घटक-राज्य भी है । घटक-राज्यों के संघ-राज्य से रिश्ते कैसे होने चाहिए, इस पर हमें सोचना होगा । आज तक तो यह सवाल नहीं उठा था, क्योंकि केन्द्र में जिस दल की हुकूमत थी, उसी दल की हुकूमतें राज्यों में भी थीं । अब चूंकि केन्द्र में एक

पार्टी की हुकूमत है और राज्यों में दूसरे दलों की हुकूमतें चलेंगी, तो उन राज्यों सरकारों के साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार का रिश्ता-नाता कैसा रहेगा, इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की कसौटी होने वाली है। कांग्रेस की ओर से बड़ी बड़ी घोषणायें की जाती हैं कि हम लोकतंत्र को मानेंगे, सैकुलरिज्म को मानेंगे न जाने क्या क्या मानेंगे, लेकिन अब उस की कसौटी होने जा रही है कि क्या वह देश में फेडरलिज्म के अनुसार शासन चलाने के काबिल है या नहीं। हमारी भी कसौटी है। मैं ने तो शुरू में ही कहा है कि हम लोगों की भी कसौटी होने वाली है।

हमारे जो पुराने दोस्त हैं, जो अभी डिपुटी प्राइम मिनिस्टर बने हैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई, उन के एक जवाब से मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। जब हमारे मित्र, श्री नाथ पाई, ने बम्बई के लिए पानी का सवाल उठाया, तो श्री देसाई ने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य की माली स्थिति, आर्थिक स्थिति, यहां से अच्छी है। वह इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं। मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता था। जब वह बम्बई के मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब मुझे उन के विरोध में बैठने का सौभाग्य मिला था--कि फिनांस कमीशन के सामने जो तथ्य रखे गए थे, अगर वह उन का ध्यान करें, तो उन को पता चल जायेगा कि उस राज्य की आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है। लेकिन इस के मानी ये होते है कि यहां पर गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बातें कहीं जाती हैं। जब बम्बई शहर की पानी की समस्या इतनी गम्भीर है कि दूसरे देशों की तरफ से उसके लिए मदद दी जाने वाली है, तो फिर केन्द्र की ओर से भी उसके लिए मदद क्यों न दी जाय?

लेकिन वह केवल बम्बई शहर के लिए पानी का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि मंत्री महोदय के जवाब के पीछे जो जहनियत छिपी हुई है, मैं उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं की कांग्रेस की तरफ से संघ-राज्य के सिद्धान्त का पालन ठीक तरीके से होने वाला नहीं है।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे ऊपर भी एक बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आ गई है। विरोधी दल के जो भी सदस्य कांग्रेस के खिलाफ खड़े हुए, जब लोग उनके भाषण सुनते थे, तो उन को लगता था कि यद्यपि ये भिन्न भिन्न पार्टियों के लोग हैं, लेकिन इन सब के भाषण यकसां हैं, तो फिर ये अलग अलग क्यों बैठे हुए है। विरोधी दल के सब सदस्यों की तरफ से रोटी, मकान रोजी और हमारे देश को छोटा बनाने से हमारी इज्जत पर हुए आघात के सवाल उठाए जाते थे, लेकिन यहां पर हम अपनी अपनी पार्टियों में बंट जाते हैं। हमारी भी कसौटी है कि जो प्राथमिक प्रश्न हैं, जो मौलिक समस्यायें हैं, क्या हम उन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ करने वाले हैं या नहीं मैं विरोधी दल के अपने दोस्तों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जैसे कांग्रेस वालों की कसौटी है, वैसे ही विरोधी दलों की भी कसौटी है कि क्या वे एक जगह बैठ कर जनता के सवाल हल करने के लिए कोई प्रोग्राम बना सकते है या नहीं। अगर हम ऐसा कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं बनायेंगे, तो आगे चल कर जनता हमारे साथ भी वही बर्ताव करने वाली है, जो कि अब उस ने कांग्रस के साथ किया है।

जहां तक रोटी का प्रश्न है, सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हुकूमत की तरफ से जो भी आश्वासन दिये जाते हैं, उन पर अमल नहीं होता है। मैं एक ही मिसाल देता हूं। अगर ज्यादा वक्त होता, तो मैं बहुत कुछ बता सकता था। मुझे मालूम है कि रक्षा

[श्री एस० एम० बोस]

विभाग के कर्मचारियों के कुछ खास मामले होते हैं। रक्षा विभाग में काम, वर्क-लोड इन्टरमिटेन्ट होता है, इसलिए वहां के रिट्रेचमेंट का सवाल अवसर हम लोगों के सामने आता है। उन दिनों के रक्षा मंत्री, श्री गोपालस्वामी अय्यंगर, के साथ हमारा एक समझौता हुआ था कि जब कभी रिट्रेचमेंट होगी, तो उन कर्मचारियों को पर्यायी, आल्टरनेट, जगह दी जायेंगी। लेकिन जब हमारे मित्र, श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण, रक्षा मंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने उस समझौते को नहीं माना और मजाक में मुझे यह कहा, "गोपालस्वामी अय्यंगर माइट हैव सैड दैट इन हिज वीक मोमेन्ट।" अभी हाल ही में पूना में देहरोड के कुछ लोगों को निकाल दिया गया। इस बारे में जो आश्वासन दिया गया था, उस को पूरा नहीं किया गया। जब रक्षा मंत्रालय से पूछा गया, तो उसने कहा कि हमने तो उस को एक्सटेंड करने के लिए कहा है, लेकिन फिनांस मंत्रालय ने उसको दबा दिया। सरकार की ओर से हम लोगों को जो वचन दिया गया था, क्या उसकी पूर्ति करना लोगों का काम नहीं है?

एक बात मैं इन लोगों के सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि गोआ तो भारत में शामिल हो गया लेकिन गोआ के लिये जिन लोगों ने सजायें पाईं उसमें से दो बड़े देशभक्त हमारे एक मोहन रानडे और दूसरे डा० मस्करेनहस 26 साल की सजा पुर्तगाल की जेल में काट रहे हैं और उनके लिए हम कुछ करते नहीं हैं। जब मौका था जब हमारे हाथ में उनके कैदी थे तो हमें उनके लिए पूछना चाहिए था लेकिन यह कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैंने सुना कि यहां अभी यू थांट आने वाले हैं और मैं अनुरोध करूंगा प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कि जब वह आयें तो बहुत जरूरी है कि वह वह उनकी बात को उठायें जो कि 26 साल की सजा लिस्बन की प्रिजन में काट रहे हैं और हम यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उनके लिए हमें कुछ करना चाहिए, यह हमारी प्रार्थना है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूं।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आंध्रा): आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय इस आदरणीय सदन में यह मेरा पहला भाषण है। मैं बड़ी अनुग्रहीत हूं कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर कुछ कहने का अवसर प्रदान किया। हमारे देश का चौथा आम चुनाव समाप्त हुआ है। हमारी आंखों के सामने चुनाव की वह सब स्मृतियां घूम रही हैं जिन में से हम गुजर कर आये हैं। अभी हम भूल नहीं पाये कि इस राष्ट्रीय पार्लियामेंट की जो इकाइया हैं जहां से हम चुनकर आये हैं उनकी क्या कष्टदायक कहानियां हैं। जिस स्थिति में हमने यह आम चुनाव लड़ा है, आशा नहीं थी कि चुनाव बड़ी शान्ति से, बड़े न्याय से हो सकेंगे। लेकिन मैं भारत सरकार को इसके लिए बधाई देना चाहती हूं कि इतने बड़े महान देश का चुनाव किस न्याय से किस निष्पक्षता से और किस शान्ति से हुआ है। और सब से अधिक बधाई के पात्र हैं वह मतदाता जिन्होंने इस चुनाव में बड़े साहस और बड़ी निर्भीकता से हिस्सा लिया है। लोकतन्त्र की इससे शक्ति बढ़ी है लोकतन्त्रवाद में विश्वास बढ़ा है। इन चुनावों ने अध्यक्ष महोदय हम सभी को जो इन सदनों में बैठे हैं एक चुनौती दी है और वह चुनौती है कि हम देश की और जनता की उन आशाओं को, उन आकांक्षाओं को और उन विश्वासों को जिनको लेकर हम यहां आये हैं किस हद तक पूरा करते हैं? आज लगभग सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों को इस बात का अवसर मिला है कि वह सरकार बनायें और देश का शासन चलायें। आज हमारे देश में केन्द्र में हम देखते हैं कांग्रेस की सरकार है और देश के अधिक से अधिक हिस्से में दूसरे दलों की सरकारें हैं। हम सब का फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम देश की उन आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करें जिन आकांक्षाओं के साथ हम सब को जनता ने चुन कर भेजा है।

वह हमारे लिये चुनौती है, इसको हमें सब को स्वीकार करके बैठना है और चलना है। यदि आज हम इस कसौटी पर खरे न उतर सके तो हमको आने वाला इतिहास माफ नहीं करेगा। आज सारे विश्व की आंखें इस ओर लगी हैं। सारे विश्व के स्टेट्समैन, सारे विश्व के लोग इस ओर देख रहे हैं कि भारत अपनी इस विषम परिस्थिति को जो कि आज गल्ले की है, जो बढ़ती हुई कीमतों की है जो बढ़ती हुई आबादी की है किस प्रकार मिलजुल कर पूरा करता है और किस प्रकार इनको सुलझाता है ? यदि इनको हम आसानी से सुलझा सके, सहयोग से सुलझा सके तो भारत का भविष्य उज्ज्वल होगा अन्यथा भारत के सामने अन्धकार होगा और हमारी डेमोक्रेसी प्रजातन्त्रवाद भी बचा हुआ नहीं रहेगा। हमारे सामने इन बड़े प्रश्नों को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सोचने की बात है और ठीक उसी तरह से हमें इन का मुकाबला करना है जिस तरह से हमने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी, जिस तरह से हमने चीन और पाकिस्तान के हमलों का सामना किया था उसी तरह से देश की इन समस्याओं को हल करना है जो कि आज देश के सामने हैं।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहती हूं। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि वह उन सभी सरकारों को चाहे वह कांग्रेस की सरकार हो चाहे गैर कांग्रेस की सरकार हो, अपना सहयोग प्रदान करेंगी। मैं स्टेट की सरकारों से भी आशा रखती हूं कि वह भी अपना पूरा सहयोग केन्द्र को देंगी क्योंकि केवल केन्द्र की ही यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि भूख की समस्या को हल करे। आज स्टेट्स की भी उसमें इतनी ही जिम्मेदारी है। अधिक से अधिक पैदावार हो, किसानों और मजदूरों को उनकी आमदनी का हिस्सा मिले अधिक से अधिक और ठीकठीक उस पैदावार का वितरण हो, स्टेट्स को आगे आना चाहिए और इन जिम्मेदारियों को सम्भालना चाहिए। आज विरोधी दलों का और विरोधी नेताओं का केवल यही फर्ज नहीं रह गया है कि कांग्रेस सरकार की नुक्ताचीनी करें। आज उनको कुछ करना है। आज उन से जनता आशा करती है कि उनके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी आ पड़े तो किस तरह से प्रजातन्त्रवाद में विश्वास रखते हुए, किस तरह से संसदीय प्रणालियों में आस्था रखते हुए वह इस चुनौती को स्वीकार करते हैं और जनता की आशाओं को पूरा करते हैं ?

राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में चार मुख्य आर्थिक लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए आश्वासन दिया गया है और मैं समझती हूं कि जो भारत में आज लीडरशिप है चाहे वह विरोधी दल की हो, चाहे कांग्रेस की हो। सबकी कलेक्टिव विजडम से आज यह समस्यायें हल होंगी और यह लक्ष्य पूरे होंगे। इस अभिभाषण का स्वागत करती हुई मैं भी अपने कुछ सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हूं। देश में अन्न की एक भीषण परिस्थिति है। मैं एक देहाती क्षेत्र से आती हूं। देहात के अन्दर किसानों की हालत देख कर आई हूं। किसान जो अपने यहां लगभग 62 प्रतिशत हैं आज वह सब वही आधुनिक तरीके अपनाना चाहते हैं जो उनके हित में हैं। लेकिन मैं देखती हूं उनकी मजबूरियों को, मैं देखती हूं किस प्रकार वह छटपटा कर रह जाता है जब समय पर उसको अच्छा बीज नहीं मिलता, समय पर अच्छा फर्टिलाइजर नहीं मिलता। मैं नहीं जानती सरकार यह भीषण आज समस्या किस तरह हल करेगी ?

आज खेती के नाम पर सैकड़ों इन्स्टीट्यूशन कायम हो गए केन्द्र से लेकर गांव तक और जनता थक गई उनके नाम जानते-जानते, और उनके नाम सुनते-सुनते लेकिन देखने में यह आया कि आपस में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं, आपस में तालमेल नहीं। आज किसानों

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

के पास बीज है तो फर्टिलाइजर नहीं, फर्टिलाइजर है तो पानी नहीं । हमने स्टेट्स के फीगर्स देखे कि कमांड एरिया बढ़ गया । लेकिन इर्रीगेटेड एरिया कितना बढ़ा यह देखने को नहीं मिला । मैं नहीं कह सकती जितनी भी फिगर्स देखने को मिलती हैं उनमें से कितनी ठीक हैं ? मैं समझती हूं कि उन में से 50 प्रतिशत फिक्टीशस फिगर्स हैं । इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि योजनाओं से लाभ हुआ । जो देश की तरक्की हम पिछले पचास वर्षों में नहीं कर सकते थे वह 20 वर्षों में हमने की । आखें बन्द नहीं की जा सकती उस तरक्की से जो कि देश के सामने है । लेकिन इन योजनाओं ने एक भिन्नता, असमानता भी पैदा की है । आज समाज के जिस सेक्शन की तरफ भी आंख उठा कर देखिये डिसपैरिटी और असमानता देखने को मिलती है चाहे छोटे किसान और बड़े किसान की हालत का मुकाबला करिए, चाहे मजदूर और मालिक की हालत को देख कर मुकाबला करिए, चाहे बड़े और छोटे कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहों को देखिए, चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वालों की तरफ देखिये, हर तरफ असमानता देखने को मिलेगी । जो बच्चे इसी भूमि में जन्म लेते हैं, इसी हवा में, इसी मिट्टी में पलते हैं, आज उनमें भी भिन्नता और असमानता आ रही है । एक तरफ हम देखते हैं प्राइमरी स्कूलों के बच्चों को जिनको बैठने के लिए चटाइयां भी प्राप्त नहीं हैं और दूसरी तरफ मान्टेसरी स्कूल और पब्लिक स्कूलों की एक बाढ़ आ रही है । क्या यही संविधान की उस धारा की जिसमें कि हर एक को समानता का अवसर प्रदान किया गया है, क्या यही सैक्टिटी है, क्या यही उसकी पवित्रता है कि हम अपनी योजनाओं के द्वारा असमानता का वातावरण पैदा करें ? मैं समझती हूं कि योजनाएं चलनी चाहिएं । योजनाओं से अवश्य हमको लाभ होगा लेकिन मेरा नम्र निवेदन है सरकार से और जो देश के कर्णधार हैं, जिनके हाथ में देश की शासन-सत्ता है कि वह योजनाओं को इस प्रकार का मोड़ दें जिससे कि यह असमानता न बढ़े और घटती चली जाये । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वह सब मिल कर सोचें, सोचें कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक नीति क्या हो सकती है ? हमारे देश की वेज पालिसी क्या हो सकती है ? आखिर कब वह समय आयेगा ? यह पराकाष्ठा है समय की पुकार है कि हम सब मिलजुल कर बैठें और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सोचें । आज देश को प्रगति के स्तर पर ले जाना है । प्रगति के स्तर पर ले जाने के लिए धन की आवश्यकता है । सारे प्रोग्राम हमारे धन पर अवलम्बित हैं । धन तीन ही प्रकार से मिल सकता है—चाहे दूसरे देशों से लोन ले, या अपने देश के अन्दर अल्प बचत योजनाएं करें या टैक्स लगाये ।

जहां तक विदेशी सहायता का प्रश्न है वह सब को प्रकट है, चाहे आप चेस्टर बाउल्ज की स्पीच पढ लीजिये चाहे वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट पढ़ लीजिये । विदेशी सहायता फर्टिलाइजर के रूप में हो चाहे अन्न के रूप में हो, हमें अपनी विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि उठाये बिना, हमें अपने ऊपर कन्डीशन लगवाये बिना, अपनी आजादी को घटाये बिना प्राप्त होने वाली नहीं है । इसलिये हमें सावधान होना है और जैसा कि राष्ट्रपतिजी के अभिभाषण में जिक्र है कि 1976 के बाद हम विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर नहीं रहेंगे, मुझे आशा है कि शनैः शनैः वह प्रगति हम दिखा देंगे, इसका खाका हम दिखा देंगे कि हम विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर नहीं हैं ।

जहां तक टैक्सेज का सवाल है टैक्सेज की एक सीमा होती है, काफी डाइरैक्ट और इन-डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज लगाते चले जा रहे हैं । मैं समझती हूं कि टैक्सेज लगने चाहिये, लेकिन लोगों में देने की कैपेसिटी हो तभी

टैक्सेज लगने चाहिए, इसमें मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। यदि समाज के उस सैक्शन पर टैक्सेज लगाये जाते हैं जो पहले ही छन गया है तो मैं नहीं समझती हूं कि टैक्सेज कहां तक लगाये जा सकते हैं।

जहां तक बचत का सवाल है, बचत व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर तथा प्रशासनिक स्तर पर करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। हम बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी संस्थायें कायम किये हुये हैं। समाज कल्याण के काम के लिये बहुत बड़ा सेट-अप कायम किया हुआ है, समाज कल्याण के नाम पर योजनाओं को चलाने के लिये सैन्ट्रल सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड, भारत सेवक समाज आदि बनाये हुए हैं, जिनके बारे में उस सदन की पब्लिक एकाउन्ट कमेटी में काफी जिक्र हो चुका है, मैं नहीं समझती कि इन इन्स्टीट्यूशन्ज की कोई आवश्यकता है।

एक बात मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं क्योंकि इसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में जिक्र किया गया है। उस में कहा गया है कि इसका रिओरियेन्टेशन होगा, पुनर्संगठन होगा। मैं नहीं समझती कि प्लानिंग कमीशन को, जो कि एक व्हाइट एलीफेंट है, जिसका बहुत बड़ा खर्चा है जो कि बिना किसी रिस्पोन्सिबिलिटी के बहुत बड़ी पावर्स एन्जाय कर रहा है कोई आवश्यकता है। वह एक ऐसी संस्था है, जो किसी की जिम्मेदारी को लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, उस का काम केवल पालिसी फार्मूलेट करना है, उसका यह काम नहीं है कि जो योजना वह बनाता है वह पूरी होती है या नहीं। आज देखने में यह आता है कि जो योजनायें इसके द्वारा बनती हैं वे पूरी नहीं की जा सकती। जिन लोगों की उन योजनाओं को पूरा कराने की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, मैं नहीं समझती कि उस बाडी को बनाये रखने की कोई आवश्यकता है। पावर्स एण्ड रेस्पोन्सिबिलिटी शुड गो टुगैदर—इसलिये प्लानिंग कमीशन को समाप्त कर देना चाहिये, और कैबिनेट को ही यह जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ले लेनी चाहिए कि वह स्वयं योजना बनायें। और एक्सपर्टस की जरूरत है तो उन को लेना चाहिये, उन को कैबिनेट में ले लेना चाहिये, लेकिन इस फजूलखर्ची को बनाये रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। जब तक हम बचत की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे, हम नहीं समझते कि हम अपने देश को अग्रसर कर सकेंगे और आगे ले जा सकेंगे।

मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि भारत की बागडोर पहले भी मजबूत हाथों में रही है और आज भी मजबूत हाथों में है, मैं अपनी शुभकामनायें प्रेषित करती हूं और आशा करती हूं कि देश बढ़ेगा और फले-फूलेगा।

Shri Anbazhagan (Tiruchengode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on behalf of the DMK on the Address delivered to us by our revered President. Through I would only feel too glad to speak in my own language. .

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: *Avar Tamizhilaye pesalam*

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member start trouble where there is no trouble? Let the DMK Member go ahead with his speech.

An hon. Member: The Chair also knows Tamil.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I know that. But let him go ahead with his speech in English so that others also may follow it.

Shri Anbazhagan: I choose to speak in English today to make myself clear to as many as possible in this House. The choice is not based upon my eloquence or my abi ity to express myself in English but on the necessity of understanding each other as intimately as possible. But I reserve my right to speak in my language for a future date if reciprocal attitude is not shown by my hon. friends from the Hindi region; then, naturally I may have to turn to my own language so that the right of the people is really exercised in this House. I hope and trust that the hon. Members of this august Body who come from the Hindi region and who have naturally a distinct position as belonging to the population speaking the major language in the country will reciprocate the feelings that we the minorities belonging to the different languages show in this House.

My thanks are also to you, Sir, and the leaders of the different political parties for unanimously accepting our demand and also the right of the representatives of the people of this country to express themselves in their mother tongue in this House without the impendiment of having to submit a translated version of their speeches beforehand.

Coming to the Motion, I have to express my regret over the President's Address which gives no hope to the people. Though there are so many assurances and so many schemes and all that explained, the people do not find anything to enthuse them over the future. The pathetic condition of the downtrodden people, the toiling millions, is an accepted fact. Their lot is worsening day by day. Prices of foodgrains are soaring and essential commodities are not available to the people at a cost within their purchasing power, which they can pay from their wages.

The Five Year Plans, though not an utter failure, have not achieved their targets. The Fourth Plan which was to start from 1966 has not yet been finalised and got into shape even now. The target fixed for food self sufficiency is the year 1971. Whether Government will be able to achieve the target or not, we are not in a position to say judging from their performances in tho past. If the Government is capable of formulating definite plans and programmes for the present, that is for 1967-68, and if they materialise, naturally we will feel very happy over it. But we find that targets are fixed just to satisfy the demand on paper; figures are calculated to suit the need and convenience for the present, but no serious attempt is made to realise the objective. This has been the practice. Dogmas are very often trotted out. But pragmatic deeds are conspicuous by their absence.

Therefore, I would like to impress upon the House one thing. The question is not of 1971. The question is of implementation of programmes at present so that the people who are starving, who do not even have a meal a day, have their needs satisfied. Famine conditions in the country are alarming. The presidential Address has also taken note of this. The drought situation is frightening. Therefore, I wish the Government had taken effective and suitable steps to feed the hungry people throughout this vast country.

The President has assured that legislation to give statutory recognition to the assurances given in regard to the official language of the Union will be shortly introduced in Parliament. Yet, I regret to say that the Government has failed to give statutory safeguards to the non-Hindi people, to implement Pandit Nehru's assurance as well as the assurances given by the other Prime Ministers of the country by amending the Constitution, so that the safeguard is a permanent one. But even to this statement by the President that statutory recognition of the assurances will be forthcoming very soon, an hon. Member from the

Congress benches took exception, and doubted the need for such a legislation. But I wish to point out that the Congress was defeated in the south not only because of maladministration and other causes, but also because the assurance given of the official language, was not carried out till the fourth general election. The people demanded, and the voice from the south is very often expressed in demanding early steps to bring the amendment of the Constitution, and on behalf of the DMK I wish to impress on the Treasury benches the need to bring forth an amendment of the Constitution, so that the people are assured of the safeguard in the official language issue.

Even a few days back, a circular was issued by the Home Ministry, by somebody in the highest office of the Ministry, to compel those who are in service to learn Hindi at the cost of the public funds. This is the way Hindi is imposed on the non-Hindi people in service, without considering the large amount of expenditure involved at a time when the economic crisis is more or less a spectre' I have to dd that when economy measures are contemplated, such expenditure on one language may not be reasonable, may not be permissible.

I wish to express the justifiable calim of the people of the various States that their rights should be conceded, so that the autonomy of the State Governments is respected. The Preamble of our Constitution states fn definite words with full of meaning:

> "WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
>
> JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
>
> LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
>
> EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;
>
> FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation;
>
> IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION."

Social justice is not achieved until the language of a section of the people finds a proper place on par with the language of another section of the people in a country. To that extent, economic and political justice are also denied to the people.

Liberty of thought and expression are based on the language of the respective people—I will leave out belief and faith—and the feelings of the people. As such, all the national languages of the country are to be used by the Union Government on a par with with any other language which may be in vogue at present as the official language, and without any kind of disadvantage to any people speaking the different languages.

Equality of status is very often reflected in the adoption and usage of one's language in the administration. I need not emphasize here the discrimination and differential treatment meted out for the language of a particular people, when their language is not on a par as official language, which inturn might well affect equality of opportunity.

Fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual, is certainly lost when ones language is not equally valued, merited and employed at the top of the democratic set-up. Thus, the unity of the nation is not achived fully, when the people themselves do not get the satisfaction of the above-stated much-publicised aims and objects.

[Shri Anbazhagan]

I am not against unity. On the other hand, I even say that unity among diversity is for the good of one and all. I have to say here that the demand for Dravidastan which was made by our party has already been disowned by our party, and we are now one with all the members of the House in safeguarding the integrity and sovereignty of this country. I wish to state this without leaving any room for any doubt in any quarter.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: What was the threat that was mentioned by Mr. Gopalan about Mr. Annadurai's statement?

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): You ask Mr. Gopalan himself.

Shri Manoharan: It was not a threat.

Shri Anbazhagan: But unity is endangered by preferential treatment and, as a natural consequence, when one section of the people get domination over all others in the country. A party like the Cogress which had the background of the freedom movement and the leadership of stalwarts is a divided house today with growing dissidents who often get out of the party to form neo-Congress parties,—I strongly feel that there are many more in the womb of mother Congress,—just because justice and equality of opportunity are denied to certain people even within the Congress. If there can be dissidents within a party, naturally in a vast country like India, when justice and equality of opportunity are denied to some people in the name of language or culture, dissident views, some differential views will crop up. Therefore, it is high time that the constitutional provisions are re-examined and revealed in the ligh of the present developments in the country as a whole and the true spirit of a federal government is followed, so that the people are convinced and satisfied that all sections are treated equally, not that a certain section or a single language group gets an upper hand in the helm of affairs of the Union.

It is well known that a democratic society is only great and free in so far as greatness and freedom proceed from the individuals who compose it. For this the State legislatures and State Governments should be empowered sufficiently to enable them to carry on the administration in the interests of the wellbeing of the people. In order to make the States more effective, the Union Government should minimise their power and the burdens and empower the State Governments to a great extent, so that the aim of this sovereign democratic Republic is achieved ultimately. If democracy is to bring peace, prosperity and satisfaction to the people, the first thing to be learnt is to do unto others what you would have them do unto you. As too many cooks spoil the broth, too many Ministers spoil the administration. And, absolute power corrupts absolutely is a dictum which has to be borne in mind by the party in power at the Centre.

I wish that things of the past are not repeated and that he Cenre does not encroach upon the powers vested in the States any more. Co-operation rests on that background, and conflict arises wherever undue encroachment on power is attempted. This is the exact trend of the party in the Centre today. The States migh have been, and were, tolerant of such an attitude of the Centre till today, not because the people desired or were happy over it, but because men handling the affairs in the States belonged to the same political party as at the Centre, and that naturally suited the convenince of the party in power and the party bosses

Sir, in the present circumstances, such methods are not commensurate with the aims and the objects of the republic and so I plead with you with an open mind that you and the top-ranking leaders of the nation should think without any bias on the advise-

bility of full autonomy for the States, without infringing upon the unity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country.

I wish to finish my speech with a quotation from such a great person as Lokamanya Bala Gangadhar Tilak.

For making our democracy more purposeful—he said "it is a mistake to suppose that difference of opinion as to ultimate ideals would prevent Indians from co-operating with one another for gaining the ocmmon end. The duty that lies before our politicians is not to seek to eradicate all differences of opinion but to secure the co-operation of all men holding divergent views for accomplishment of the common ends."

17.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Manoharan: Sir, we have not consumed our full time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know; I shall see if I can accommodate.
Shri K. G. Deshmukh

Shri K. G Deshmukh (Amravati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President has been pleased to refer in his Address to the fact that the Government have resolved to end our dependence on food assistance from abroad by the end of 1971. This is in para 6 of the President's Address. The President has said that food production will be increased so as to solve the food problem of this country. It is really a disgrace for this country which we call as an agricultural country to import such a large quantity of foodstuffs from abroad. 85 per cent of our population is engaged on agricultural and they produce food, and yet we are not self-sufficient in food. The President has said in his Address that by 1971 we shall reach self-sufficiency in food. Many times on the floor of this House, for the last 10 to 15 years, Government have also said that our country would become self-sufficient in food by 1971. But in the last 15 years, the States have not taken steps to solve this problem. In my opinion, the reason for not attaining self-sufficiency in food is because the problem has not been attempted to be solved on a war footing. In fact, this question is an enormous one: it should be solved on a war footing. Many of the agriculturists say that they will be doing good work; the Food Departments also say that they will be doing their work as other departments are doing, but in my opinion, this question should be solved on a war footing, and then and then alone we can solve this problem.

For this, there should be an agricultural programme and a policy and that too, a radical policy. Only saying that we should do this or that, would not do. In my opinion, there are certain steps which the Government should take in this connection. The first thing is, there should be protection by way of minimum prices, and there should be a promise given by the Government to our agriculturists. Many a time it happens like this: in my own State of Maharashtra I have seen that the Government has dealt with this somewhat on a war footing and they have been successful to some extent. The minimum prices have been guaranteed to the agriculturists there. The prices are declared by the Government before the monsoon so that the farmers are able to know what price they are going to get. But as a whole in India, we are witnessing diwerent types of policies being adopted by different States The farmers in other States are not able to know what price their yield is to fetch, and they think that the other commercial crops like cotton, jute, etc., which fetch more prices could be grown in their fields with profit. In my opinion, this is not a good policy In the ease of cotton, which is a commercial crop, the price has been fixed; the floor and the ceiling prices for cotton have been fixed for the last 15 years. When it can be done for cotton, jute or sugar-

[Shri K. G. Deshmukh]

cane, why is it not possible to do it for foodgrains like rice and wheat? Day before yesterday, our Food Minister told the House that food and agriculture are State subjects and we cannot do anything, it is the pleasure of the Chief Minister of each State! I do not understand it when the Central Food Minister says here that it is left to the choice of the Chief Minister. We have seen that during the last five years our Food Minister has miserably failed to take the requisite quota from the surplus States and give protection to the deficit States Only promises were given but they were not fulfilled. So, my first suggestion is that the Food Minister should at least take up in his own hand the question of fixing minimum and ceiling prices for at least the major foodgrains like rice and wheat.

You say that the agriculturists should grow more food, but you must give them reasonable assistance from the Ministry. Many times when we go to our constituency, the agriculturists tell us "Government always appeals to us to grow more food We do that. But when the monsoon comes, fertilisers, taccavi loans, pump sets, etc. are not given in time" Import of fertilisers has been stepped due to foreign exchange shortage. Indigenous production of fertilisers also is not increased, as is seen from the statement of the minister. As long as you do not give fertilisers to the agriculturists in time, it is impossible for them to increase food production. That is my experience also Our lands have grown more than 100 years old and their fertility has been going down. So, the yield also has been going down. So, if you do not supply fertilisers, it is not possible to increase production.

Also, if you do not give good seeds in time, it is not possible to have a better yield Then, our agriculturists, as they exist today, are poor or of the medium type In almost all States, land ceiling laws have come into operation Naturally our agriculturists are short of money all the time. If you do not give them taccavi loans in time, it is impossible for them to do their operations in the field. In my State, there was drought last year. Government and public workers went on canvassing to the farmers, "You should have more of irrigation. You should dig wells and so on. We will supply you everything from our cooperative land development bank." But as the tempo went up and the farmers came with applications for money for digging wells and buying pump sets, the money given by the Central Government to the State could not be released to them and the tempo that was created went off. That is our experience in our State and I think that should be the experience in other States in our country also.

18 hrs

My third point, which is an important point, is about spraying of insecticides. Whenever the crop is ready in the field some type of disease spreads with the result that the whole crop is destroyed That is why I say that there should be spraying of insecticides Insecticides should be given to the farmers in time. I find that insecticide is not supplied to the farmers directly by our State It is done through some agency Naturally, as every scarce commodity goes into the blackmarket, this also goes into the blackmarket from where the poor farmer has to purchase at a very high price Not less than 25 per cent of our crop is destroyed by some kind of disease or the other Therefore, insecticides should be supplied to the farmers so that the crop can be saved in time. It should be done by the Government and on a large scale. If one farmer does it and the neighbouring farmer does not do that, there is no use and the farmer who does that will only be wasting his money. Therefore, ot should be done at the government level and on a large scale.

Lastly, I come to the question of irrigation. As long as we do not give irrigation facilities to the farmers it is not possible to grow more food. The hybrid seeds which we have used in

our State do not yield more because enough irrigation facilities are not there. Therefore, the first priority should be for provision of irrigation facilities. We do not mind if you give up industries, if you give up building huge buildings, multi-storeyed buildings in Bombay, Delhi and other places. You should give first priority to irrigation.

If you give all these things to the farmers I am sure four times the present yield is possible in a year and that will solve our food problem for ever.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request hon. Members to take only five to seven minutes each now.

Shri S. R Damani (Sholapur): Sir, I have been trying to catch your eye from yesterday. Kindly give me five minutes.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: We will see—Shri Abdul Gani—

श्री अब्दुल गनी दर (गुडगांव) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को बधाई देने के लिए खडा हुआ हू । लेकिन मैं बधाई देता हूं उनको इस ऐड्रेस के लिए नही जो सिर्फ 38 परसेंट वोट लेने वाली सरकार का तैयार किया हुआ है । यह शिकस्ता दिल की अवाज है । इस पर उन को क्या बधाई दूं ? मै बधाई देता हूं उन के उस शानदार मेसेज पर जो उन्होने 26 जनवरी को इसी साल दिया और जिस का परिणाम इस जनरल एलेक्शन में निकला । मैं उन को बधाई देता हूं इस मेहरबानी के लिए जो उन्होने अब्दुल गनी दर और उस के साथियों को मौका दिया कि वह चीफ मिनिस्टर पजाब के खिलाफ एस० आर० दास साहब का कमीशन मुकर्रर करा सकें और उन का फतवा ले सकें । में बधाई देता हूं उन को उस कमीशन के लिए जो उन्होने मिस्टर बीजू पटनायक और वीरेन मित्रा के लिए बिठाकर अपोजीशन का साथ दिया । लेकिन मुझे बधाई देनी है अपनी सरकार को भी -

विनाश काले विपरीत बुद्धि : ।

कमीशन बिठाया , उस का फतवा लिया डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, लेकिन उस को इम्प्लीमेंट नही किया । आज उस को पंजाब सरकार जो अपोजिशन की सरकार है और उडीसा सरकार जो अपोजिशन की सरकार है वह उस को इम्प्लीमेंट करेगी चाहे वह सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट हो, चाहे वह एस० आर० दास का फतवा हो, वह उस को इम्प्लीमेंट करेगे इस से ज्यादा इस सरकार की बदनसीबी क्या हो सकती है ? अगर सरकार यह करती तो इस को क्रेडिट मिलता, सेहरा मिलता कि करप्शन को खत्म करने के लिए इन्होंने कमीशन बिठाया था चाहे विवियन बोस कमीशन हो, एस० आर० दास कमीशन हो या एस० के० दास कमीशन हो । लेकिन उस को इम्प्लीमेंट न कर के और जिन लोगो को इन्होने खुद दागी करार दिया उन को फिर आर्गेनाइजेशन में सब से बडा दर्जा देने की कोशिश करना , यह इन की हिमाकत है । इसलिए जनता ने उन को मैदान मे पछाड दिया । अच्छा होता कि इस करप्शन के खिलाफ यह खुद कदम उठाते ।

लेकिन यह बड़े बहादुर हैं । मैं इनकी बहादुरी की दाद देता हूँ कि करोड़ों मुसलमानो ने इनसे कहा, न सिर्फ अब्दुल गनी दर ने कि काऊ स्लाटर पर बैन लगाओ । उन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी बचाने के लिए भी कहा और देश की मान्यता बढ़ाने के लिए भी कहा । इस्लामी जमात ने इन से दरख्वास्त की कि इस पर बैन लगाओ । 100 प्रतिशत जनता ने, 99 प्रतिशत कह रहा हूं,इन दरख्वास्त की

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दर]

कि इस पर बैन लगाओं, इस लिए एक ऐक्ट लाओं। लेकिन यह ऐसे बहादुर हैं कि इन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, जनता कुछ कहे, हमारी सरकार कहती है कि हमें अभी कमीशन बिठाना है इस बात के लिए, हमें गौर करना है इस बात पर कि काऊ स्लाटर पर बैन होना चाहिए या नहीं। यह तो एक नेकी लेते अगर काऊ स्लाटर पर बैन लगाते। अमीनल्ला खां ने उस देश में जहां 98 परसेंट मुसलमानों की आबादी थी, एक इस्लामी राज्य था, दो प्रतिशत के दिल को ठेस न लगे, दो परसेंट सिर्फ हिन्दू आबादी थी, उन को ठेस न लगे, इस ख्याल से कानूनन वहां पर काऊ स्लाटर पर बैन लगाया। इन को क्या दिक्कत थी? यह अभी भी कमीशन बिठाने जा रहे हैं। इनको अभी भी दिखाई नहीं देता कि इन के साथ क्या होने जा रहा है?

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इन को बधाई देता हूं इन की बहादुरी के लिए कि इन को आज तक इतना बड़ा मेमोरेंडम किसी ने नहीं दिया जितना उर्दू जबान के लिए इन को मेमोरेंडम दिया गया। इन्होंने उन को पांव तले रख दिया। यह भूल गए कि इन की यह इमारत सिर्फ हरिजनों और मुसलमानों के वोट के साथ थी जो इन को मिलते थे। इन्होंने उन की परवाह नहीं की। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज भी हजारों मुसलमान हैं। कांस्टीट्यूशन आफ इंडिया इस बात की इजाजत देता है कि जिस का घर है उस का घर है, जिस की जमीन है, उस की जमीन है। लेकिन हजारों मुसलमान हैं कि कान्स्टीट्यूशन के होते हुए भी आज वह अपने घरों में बेघर हैं। लेकिन यह इतने मर्द हैं कि इन को उन की परवाह नहीं। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह इतने मर्द हैं कि छोटी तनख्वाह वाले जितने मुलाजिम हैं न सिर्फ उन की सेहत खतरे में है, न सिर्फ उन के बच्चों की तालीम खतरे में है, उन की इज्जत खतरे में है चाहे वह पुलिस के मुलाजिम हों, चाहे वह चपरासी हों, चाहे वह क्लर्क हों, चाहे वह छोटमोटे अफसर हों। इन्होंने परवाह नहीं की कि उन का क्या होता है? जो होता है होने दो। नतीजा क्या होना था? डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, नतीजा यह हुआ कि इन को सिर्फ 38 परसेंट वोट मिले। नतीजा यह हुआ कि इनका प्रेसीडेंट हारा, इनका जनरल सेक्रेटरी हारा, इनके बड़े बड़े चीफ मिनिस्टर हार, इन के बड़े बड़े खुदाबन्दी का दावा करने वाले एस० के० पाटिल हों या मिस्टर चौधरी हों, वह हारे। क्यों हार? क्या मेरा दिल आज इस बात के लिए दुखी नहीं है और खून के आंसू नहीं रोता है? क्योंकि इस कांग्रेस को बनाने में मैं ने अपना सारा कुटुम्ब दिया। मेरे भाई ने जेल में जान दी, मेरी भतीजी ने जान दी और महात्मा गांधी ने कफन भेजा। मेरी बीवी ने वतन के लिए जान दी। मैं 13 बार जेल गया। क्या मुझे इस बात का दुख नहीं कि यह कांग्रेस जो महात्मा गांधी का लगाया हुआ बूटा था यह फले फूले लेकिन आज इन्होंने अपनी नालायकियों से इस को उजाड़ डाला।

इन्होंने बड़े सुन्दर प्लान बनाये, लेकिन डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, क्या यह भरोसा दिला सकते हैं कि जो सुन्दर प्लान इन्होंने बनाये आज उन से महंगाई बढ़ी या कम हुई, बेरोजगारी बढ़ी या कम हुई? आज उन की वजह से भुखमरी आई। इन्होंने लोगों को बिलकुल बेकाम कर दिया। हालत तो यह है कि अमेरिका जैसे देश ने जो अपने आप को डेमोक्रेसी का बड़ा हामी और मददगार कहता है, उस ने बड़ी बददियानती से अपने रुपये को खर्च किया इसलिए कि ए या बी को हराया जाय। मैं मिस्टर ब्रह्मप्रकाश के साथ इत्तफाक करता हूं कि यह करोड़ों रुपया कहां से आया? किस के रजिस्टर में दर्ज है? डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, कहीं किसी रजिस्टर में मिलेगा नहीं। लेकिन अगर इन की आत्मा कहती है कि यह रुपया खर्च हुआ तो कमीशन क्यों बिठाते हैं?

क्या इन को पता नहीं है कि कहां से रुपया आया और किस जगह खर्च हुआ ? मैं अदब के साथ इन से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह सिनियर होते, अगर यह अपनी बातों को इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहते, अपने प्लानों का जो ख्वाब दिखाते थे जिस को मैं कहा करता हूं

तमन्नाओं में उलझाये गये हैं, खिलौना दे कर बहलाये गये हैं।

इन प्लानों का यह नतीजा है कि आज कामरेड रामकिशन , जो पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, श्री रामकिशन गुप्ता, जो आज भी हरियाणा कांग्रेस के प्रधान हैं, श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश और मेरे बाड़मेर (राजस्थान) के साथी जिन्होंने अभी तकरीर की है, इन प्लानों का यह नतीजा है कि इन के अपने साथी इन को कन्डम कर रहे हैं, और इतना कन्डम कर रहे हैं, जितना मेरे साथी नहीं करते क्योंकि इन के प्लान झूठे आंकड़ों, गलत स्टेटिस्टिक्स की बुनियादी पर बने थे, एक दिमाग की उपज थे, एक दिमाग से निकले थे। गांधी जी ने जितनी लकीरें खींची थीं, इन्होंने एक- एक कर के उन लकीरों को मिटा दिया, इन्होंने गांधी जी की बात को झूठा करने की कोशिश की और हुकूमत से बाहर आने पर यह जिल्लत उठाई । डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अगर इन को कुछ भी ख्याल है, तो खुद ही यहां से हट जाना चाहिये, क्योंकि आज 60 फीसदी से ज्यादा आबादी इनकी हुकमत को नहीं मानती . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम खूब सुन रहे हैं।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डर : आप सुनेंगे नहीं, आपको सुनाया जायगा, आपको इस काबिल बनाया जायगा कि आपको जनता के दरबार में एक- एक कर के पेश करें और आपको सही सजा दी जाये, जो एक देश के गद्दार को दी जाती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य ये गुस्से से बोल रहे हैं।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डर . यह गुस्सा नहीं है । मुझे मेरी अपनी नालायकी पर पर गुस्सा आता है क्योंकि मैं आप में से एक हूं ।

मैं हुजूर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इन्होंने इस बात का ख्याल न किया कि आज वे देश में इस पदवी के लायक नहीं हैं, क्योंकि जनता की मैजोरिटी ने आज इन में अपना भरोसा नहीं दिखलाया, आज जनता की मैजोरिटी इन के साथ नहीं है तो क्या यह हमें मजबूर करेंगे कि वह वक्त आये, जब इन में से कोई चरण सिंह पैदा हो और यहां हम अपनी वजारत बनाये । मैं नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं इन से कहना चाहता हूं कि पेश्तर इस के कि हमें मौका दें कि हम यहां बिलकुल डमोक्रेसी के तहत अपना सैक्रेटेरियट बनायें, क्योंकि हम मैजोरिटी में हैं, पेश्तर इस के कि ये हमें ऐसा मौका दें—हम इन को इस बात के के लिये मजबूर कर दें कि या तो हमें पूरा कान्फीडेन्स दो और यह जो स्टेटिस्टिक्स की भुल-भुलैया हम को दिखाते हो, इस से बाज आओ, क्योंकि इनके तमाम प्लान्ज फेल हो गये हैं । डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप हैरान होंगे कि आज गरीब और अमीर इन के कहने के मुताबिक फर्क बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है- क्या यह गांधी जी की बात है, जिनका ये रोज नाम लेते हैं कि गांधी बाबा यह चाहते हैं, क्या गांधी बाबा के नुमाइन्दों को हराओगे ? मैं आपको बतलाता हूं कि गांधी बाबा चाहते थे कि किसान का बेटा प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो और हरिजन की बेटी राष्ट्रपति हो, किसान की हालत बेहतर हो .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should conclude now. I have to accommodate others also both on this side and on that side.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दर : जब आप हुक्म दगे, बैठ जाऊगा, मैंने कभी आपके हुक्म से इन्कार नही किया है . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will have to conclude. He has taken 15 minutes.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दर : जैसा आप हुक्म देंगे, वैसा करूगा । जनाब, पेश्तर इस के कि हम अपोजिशन वाले रोल अदा करे, जो एक आजाद देश की जनता करती है- कल आप किसी बात पर खफा हो गये थे कल मेरे भाई मधु लिमय ने, जो उर्दू से नावाकिफ थे, कहा था कि धर्म तेजा के मामले जिन लोग ने देश के साथ गद्दारी की है, जिन्होने बदमाशी की है- लफ्ज बदमाशी से उन का मतलब नही था कि वे "इ" मौरल हो गये . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should concluded now.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दर : एक मिनट में कन्कलूड करता हू । एक मिनट से ज्यादा नही लूगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस में सफाई देने की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री अब्दुल गनी दर : सफाई नही देता हू, लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हू आप करणी सिंह जैसे राजाओ की सरकार बना रहे हैं, एक राज और बढ़ा दीजिये . . . . . (व्यवधान)

सिर्फ आखरी बात है—ज्ञानी जी ने कहा था हुन तो मुण्डे-कुड़िया दा झुण्ड ऐथे इकट्ठा हो गया कि हुकूमत दा चलना कोई ठठ्ठा हो गया । "youngsters have joined hands; is it a joke to run the Government?"

बात को अल्लामा इकबाल ने एक खबरत शेर में इस तरह से कहा है :—

जहाबानी से है दुश्वारतर कारे जहां बीनी,
जिगर खू हो तो चश्मेदिल होती है नजर पैदा

[شری عبدالغنی در (گڑگاؤں) : ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب - میں راشٹرپتی جی کو بدھائی دینے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں - لیکن میں بدھائی دیتا ہوں ان کو اس ایڈرس کے لئے نہیں جو صرف ۳۸ پرسینٹ ووٹ لینے والی سرکار کا تیار کیا ہوا ہے - یہ شکستہ دل کی آواز ہے - اس پر ان کو کیا بدھائی دوں میں بدھائی دیتا ہوں ان کے اس شاندار میسیج پر جو انہوں نے ۲۶ جنوری کو اسی سال دیا اور جس کا پرنام اس جنرل ایلیکشن میں نکلا - میں ان کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں اس مہربانی کے لئے جو انہوں نے عبدالغنی در اور اس کے ساتھیوں کو موقعہ دیا کہ وہ چیف منسٹر پنجاب کے خلاف ایس - آر - داس کا صاحب کمیشن مقرر کرا سکیں اور ان کا فتوا لے سکیں - میں بدھائی دیتا ہوں ان کو اس کمیشن کے لئے جو انہوں نے مسٹر بیجو پٹنایک اور ویپی مترا کے لئے ہٹا کر اپوجیشن کا ساتھ دیا - لیکن مجھے بدھائی دینی ہے اپنی سرکار کو بھی -

وناش کالے وپریت بدھی -

کمیشن بٹھایا اس کا فتوہ لیا ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب لیکن اس کو امپلیمینٹ نہیں کیا - آج اس کو

ہوں ان سے درخواست کی کہ اس پر بین لگاؤ - اس کے لئے ایک ایکٹ لاؤ - لیکن یہ ایسے بہادر ہیں کہ انہوں نے کہا کہ نہیں جتنا کچھ کیے ہماری سرکار کہتی ہے کہ ہمیں ابھی کمیشن بیٹھانا ہے اس بات کے لئے ہمیں غور کرنا ہے اس بات پر کہ کٹو سلاٹر پر ہین ہونا چاہے یا نہیں - یہ تو ایک نیکی ہوتے اگر کاؤ سلاٹر پر یہ بین نہیں لگاتے - امان اللہ خاں نے اس دیش میں جہاں ۹۸ پرسینٹ مسلمانوں کی آبادی تھی ایک اسلامی راجیہ تھا دو پرتشت کے دل کو ٹھیس نہ لگے دو پرسینٹ صرف ہندو آبادی تھی اس کو ٹھیس نہ لگے اس خیال سے قانون وہاں پر کٹو سلاٹر پر بین لگایا - ن کو کیا دقت تھی - یہ ابھی بھی کمیشن بیٹھالے جا رہے ہیں - ان کو ابھی بھی دکھائی نہیں دیتا کہ ان کے ساتھ کیا ہونے جا رہا ہے -

ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب میں ان کو بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں ان کی بہادری کے لئے ان کو آج تک اتنا بڑا میمورینڈم کسی نے نہیں دیا جتنا اردو زبان کے لئے ان کو میمورینڈم دیا گیا - انہوں نے اس کو پاؤں تلے رکھدیا - یہ بھول گئے کہ ان کی عبادت صرف ہریجنوں اور مسلمانوں کے ووٹ کے ساتھ تھی جو ان کو ملتے تھے - انہوں نے ان کی پرواہ نہیں کی - ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب آج بھی ہزاروں مسلمان ہیں - کانسٹی ٹیوشن پنجاب سرکار جو اپوزیشن کی سرکار ہے اور ایسے سرکار جو اپوزیشن سرکار ہے وہ اس کو امپلیمینٹ کریگی چاہے وہ سی پی آئی کی رپورٹ ہو چاہے وہ ایس - آر داس کا فتوہ ہو وہ اس کو امپلیمینٹ کریگے اس سے زیادہ اس سرکار کی بدنصیبی کیا ہو سکتی ہے - اگر سرکار یہ کرتی تو اس کو کریڈٹ ملتا سنہرا ملتا کہ کرپشن کو ختم کرنے کے لئے انہوں نے کمیشن بیٹھایا تھا چاہے ویریفن بوس کمیشن ہو ایس - آر داس کمیشن ہو یا ایس - کے - داس کمیشن ہو - لیکن اس کو امپلیمینٹ نہ کرکے اور جن لوگوں کو انہوں نے خود داغی قرار دیا ان کو پھر آرگنائزیشن میں سب سے بڑا درجہ دینے کی کوشش کرنا یہ ان کی حماقت ہے - اسی لئے جنتا نے ان کو میدان میں پچھاڑ دیا - اچھا ہوتا کہ اس کرپشن کے خلاف یہ خود قدم اٹھاتے -

لیکن یہ بڑے بہادر ہیں - میں ان کی بہادری کی داد دیتا ہوں کہ کروڑوں مسلمانوں نے ان سے کہا نہ صرف عبدالغفور نے کٹو سلاٹر پر بین لگاؤ - انہوں نے اپنی زندگی بچانے کے لئے بھی کہا اور دیش کی ساکھ بچانے کے لئے بھی کہا - اسلامی جماعت نے ان سے درخواست کی کہ اس پر بین لگاؤ - ۹۹ پرتشت جنتا نے میں ۹۹ پرتشت نہیں کہہ رہا

[شری عبدالغفی دو]

نے جیل میں جان دی - میری
پھوپھی نے جان دی اور مہاتما
گاندھی جی نے کفن بھیجا - میری
بہنوں نے وطن کے لئے جان دی -
میں ۱۳ بار جیل گیا - کیا مجھے
اس بات کا دکھ نہیں کہ یہ کانگریس
جو مہاتما گاندھی کا لگایا ہوا پودا
تھا یہ آج پھلے پھولے لیکن آج انہوں
نے اپنی نالائقیوں سے اس کو اجاڑ
ڈالا - انہوں نے بڑے سندر پلان بنائے -
لیکن ڈیٹی سپیکر صاحب کیا یہ
بھروسہ دلا سکتے ہیں کہ جو سندر
پلان انہوں نے بنائے آج اس سے
مہنگائی بڑھی یا کم ہوئی - بیروزگاری
بڑھی یا کم ہوئی - آج اس کی وجہ
سے بھوکھمری آئی - انہوں نے لوگوں
کو بالکل بیکام کردیا - حالت تو یہ ہے
کہ اسمبر کا جیسے دیش نے جو اپنے
آپ کو ڈیموکریسی کا بڑا حامی اور
مددگار کہتا ہے اس نے بڑی بد دیانتی
سے اپنے روپیہ کو خرچ کیا - اس لئے
کہ اسے یا ہی دو ہرایا جائے - میں
مسٹر برہم پرکاش کے ساتھ اتفاق
کرتا ہوں کہ یہ کروڑوں روپیہ کہاں
سے آیا - کس کے وجسٹر میں درج
ہے - ڈیٹی سپیکر صاحب - کہیں
کسی وجسٹر میں ملے گا نہیں -
لیکن اگر ان کی آتما کہتی ہے کہ
یہ روپیہ خرچ ہوا تو کمیشن کیوں
بٹھاتے ہیں - کیا ان کے پتہ نہیں
ہے کہ کہاں سے روپیہ آیا اور کس
آف انڈیا اس بات کی اجازت دیتا
ہے کہ جس کا گھر ہے اس کا گھر ہے
جس کی زمین ہے اس کی زمین ہے -
لیکن ہزاروں مسلمان ہیں کہ اس
کانسٹی ٹیوشن کے ہوتے ہوئے بھی اپنے
گھروں میں بیگھر ہیں - لیکن یہ تلے
ہوئے ہیں کہ ان کو ان کی پرواہ نہیں -
ڈیٹی سپیکر صاحب یہ اتنے سوئے
ہیں کہ چھوٹی تنخواہ والے چپلے
ملازم ہیں نہ صرف ان کی صحت
خطرہ میں ہے نہ صرف ان کے بچوں
کی طالیم خطرے میں ہے ان کی
عزت خطرے میں ہے چاہے وہ پولیس
کے ملازم ہوں چاہے وہ چپراسی ہوں
چاہے وہ کلارک ہوں چاہے وہ چھوٹے
موٹے افسر ہوں - انہوں نے پرواہ نہیں
کی کہ ان کا کیا ہوتا ہے - جو ہوتا
ہے ہونے دو - نتیجہ کیا ہوا تھا -
ڈیٹی سپیکو صاحب نتیجہ یہ ہوا
کہ ان کو صرف ۳۷ پرسنٹ ووٹ ملے -
نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ ان کا پریسٹیج
ہارا ان کے چلول سیکٹری ہارے -
ان کے بڑے بڑے جین مسٹر ہارے
ان کے بڑے بڑے خداوندی کا دعوے
کرنے والے ایس - کے - پاٹل ہوں یا
مسٹر انولیہ گھوش ہوں - وہ ہارے -
کیوں ہارے - کیا میرا دل آج اس
بات کے لئے دکھی نہیں ہے اور خون
نے آنسوں نہیں روتا ہے - کیونکہ
اس کانگریس کو بنانے میں میں نے
اپنا سارا کنٹب دیا - میرے بھائی

ایک مانیہ سدسیہ : ہم خوب سن رہے ہیں -

شری عبدالغنی در : آپ سنینگے نہیں آپکو سنایا جائیگا - آپکو اس کا بل بتایا جائیگا کہ آپکو جنتا کے دربار میں ایک ایک کرکے پیش کریں اور آپکو وہی سزا دی جائے جو ایک دیش کے غدار کو دی جاتی ہے -

ایک مانیہ سدسیہ : غصہ سے بول رہے ہیں -

شری عبدالغنی در : یہ غصہ نہیں ہے - مجھے میری اپنی نالائقی پر غصہ آتا ہے کیونکہ میں آپ میں سے ایک ہوں - میں حضور یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر انہوں نے اس بات کا خیال نہ کیا کہ آج وہ اس دیش میں اس پدوی کے لائق نہیں ہیں کیونکہ جنتا کی مجبوری نے آج ان میں اپنا بھروسہ نہیں دکھلایا - آج جنتا کی مجبوری انکے ساتھ نہیں ہے تو کیا یہ ہمیں مجبور کرینگے کہ وہ وقت آئے جب ان میں سے کوئی چرن سنگھ پیدا ہو اور یہاں پر ہم اپنی وزارت بنائیں - میں نہیں چاہتا لیکن میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پیشتر اسکے کہ ہمیں موقعہ دیں کہ ہم یہاں بالکل ڈیموکریسی تحت اپنا سیکریٹیریٹ بنائیں کیونکہ ہم میجورٹی میں جگہ خرچ ہوا - میں ادب کے ساتھ ان سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر یہ سنسیر ہوتے اگر یہ اپنی باتوں کو امپلیمنٹ کرنا چاہتے - اپنے پلانوں کا جو خواب دیکھا تھے جس کو میں کہا کرتا ہوں -

تمناؤں میں الجھائے گئے ہیں
کھلونے دے کر بہلائے گئے ہیں -

ان پلانوں کا یہ نتیجہ ہے کہ آج کامریڈ رام کشن جو پنجاب کے چیف منسٹر تھے - شری رام کشن گپتا جو آج بھی ہریانا کے کانگریس کے پردھان ہیں - شری برہم پرکاش اور میرے باڈمیر راجستھان کے ساتھی جنہوں نے ابھی تقریر کی ہے - ان پلانوں کا یہ نتیجہ ہے کہ ان کے اپنے ساتھی انکو کنڈیم کر رہے ہیں - جتنا میرے ساتھی بھی نہیں کرتے - کیونکہ ان کے پلان جھوٹے آنکڑوں - غلط سٹیٹسٹکس کی بنیاد پر مبنی تھے - ایک دماغ کی اپج تھے - ایک دماغ سے نکلے تھے - گاندھی جی نے جتنی لکیریں کھینچی تھیں انہوں نے ایک ایک کرکے ان لکیروں کو مٹا دیا - انہوں نے گاندھی جی کی بات کو جھوٹا کرنے کی کوشش کی اور حکومت سے باہر آنے پر یہ ذلت اٹھائی - ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب - اگر ان کو کچھ بھی خیال ہے تو خود ہی یہاں سے ہٹ جانا چاہئے کیونکہ آج ۱۰ فیصدی سے زیادہ آبادی انکی حکومت کو نہیں مانتی —

[شری عبدالغفی دو]

ھیں - ھم انکو اس بات کے لئے مجبور کر دیں کہ یا تو ھمیں پورا کانفیڈینس دو اور یہ جو سٹیٹسٹکس کی بھول بھلیاں ھم کو دکھاتے ھو اس سے باز آو کیونکہ انکے تمام پلانز فیل ھو چکے ھیں - ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب - آپ حیران ھونگے کہ آج ٹریب اور امپر میں انکے کہنے کے مطابق فرق بہت ھو گیا ھے - کیا یہ گاندھی جی کی بات ھے جن کا یہ روز نام لیتے ھیں کہ گاندھی بابا یہ چاھتے ھیں - کیا گاندھی بابا کے نمائندے کو ھراولے - میں آپ کو بتلاتا ھوں کہ گاندھی بابا چاھتے تھے کہ کسان کا بیٹا پرائم منسٹر ھو اور ھریجن کی بیٹی راشٹرپتی ھو - کسان کی حالت بہتر ھو...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should conclude now. I have to accommodate others also both on this side and on that side.

شری عبدالغفی دو : جب آپ حکم دینگے بیٹھ جاونگا - میں نے کبھی آپ کے حکم سے انکار نہیں کیا ھے -

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will have to conclude. He has taken 15 minutes.

شری عبدالغفی دو : جیسا آپ حکم دینگے ویسا کرونگا - جناب پیشتر اسکے کہ ھم اپوزیشن والے وھی رول ادا کریں جو ایک آزاد دیش کی جنتا کرتی ھے - کل آپ کسی بات پر خفا ھو گئے تھے - کل میرے بھائی مدھو لمئے نے جو اردو سے ناواقف تھے کہا تھا کہ

ھمارے نہرو کے معاملہ میں جن لوگوں نے دیش کے ساتھ غداری کی ھے - جنھوں نے بدمعاشی کی ھے - لفظ بدمعاشی سے ان کا یہ مطلب نہیں تھا کہ وہ اسمول ھو گئے -

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should conclude now.

شری عبدالغفی دو : ایک منٹ میں کنکلوڈ کرتا ھوں - ایک منٹ سے زیادہ نہیں لونگا -

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ایک ساتھی ممبر : اس میں صفائی دینے کی کیا ضرورت ھے -

شری عبدالغفی دو : میں صفائی نہیں دیتا ھوں لیکن میں یہ کہنا چاھتا ھوں کہ کرنی سنگھ جیسے راجاؤں کی سرکار بنا رھے ھیں ایک راجا اور بڑھا دیجئے... (ویپوزیشن)... صرف آخری بات ھے - گیانی جی نے کہا تھا -

ھوں تے منڈے کوہاں دا جھنڈ
ایتھے اکٹھا ھو گیا -
کی حکومت دا چلنا کوئی ٹھٹھا
ھو گیا -

"Youngsters have joined hands; is it a joke to run the Government"?

اس بات کو علامہ اقبال نے ایک خوبصورت شعر میں اس طرح کہا ھے -

جہاں بانی سے ھے دشوارتر کار جہاں بانی
جگر خوں ھو تو چشمہ دل ھوتی ھے نظر پیدا]

Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kaliabor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would not have wanted to speak if the questions vitally affecting my State had not come up in the President's Address. There are so many isues that have come into a climax regarding the hill State and other things which affect my State.

As the House knows, my State of Assam is now a centre of international importance so far as defence is concerned. The security of my State is the concern of not only ours but also of other countries which are vitally intersted in that. We are cut of from the rest of India and connected only by a small streak of land. On this security a spect alone, I would request the Government to give more attention to the problems of my State. My State is connected, in the north, by NEFA, a hill region with a population of only 4 lakhs of people and another portion, Nagaland, has been taken out which also has a population of 4 lakh people. There is a proposal for a hill State with a sort of federal structure. It is not on this questions that we want to speak our mind. But the question is that Assam as it is a place where about a crore of people live whose attachment to Indian national aspirations have to be taken into account. It has always been forgotten, when the question of hills and plains is considered, that it is a question between 90 per cent and 10 per cent of the people and this question has to be faced in that light.

In Assam, we do not have many industries and after the Chinese aggression the location of industries has become a problem because neither the capitalists take the risk of locating industries there nor our Government have shown any interest in locating vital industries there. Our State is a backward State. But at the same time I would assure you that we are vitally attached to the spirit of Indian nationalism. We do not want to be cold-shouldered; we do not want to be treated as a set of people who have been in the backwaters. In the great national movement, the people of the place took part and articipated. When it comes to tea and oil industries, these are owned by foreigners. The price of tea for the export of which India gets so much foreign exchange, the people of Assam pay is very high and the price that it fetches in the auctions, because of particular relationship with England, is very low. The country is losing that way.

In the case of oil also, the people of Assam have to pay the highest price. There are so many other issues. We are the only people who, three years ago, came within the range of missiles of the Chinese. So when it comes to the question of the integration of the State, we do not want our people to be cold-shouldered.

There is a system of administration in Assam and you know that in NEFA and Nagaland, the Assamese language is spoken and yet when it comes to the question of the integration, the Government policy during the last 20 years has been of isolation. It is the philosophy of NEFA that was propagated and put before the Government of India and, unfortunately, accepted by the Government resulting in the isolation of the hills and the plains. This isolation is very dangerous for the security of our country and no amount of philosophy can side-track the fact that the relation that existed between the hills and the plains of Assam has been slowly and gradually breaking up. There has been a wall of isolation; instead of allowing Assam—Frontier to be goverened by the people from that area, areas like NEFA are Centrally administered. These Nagas and khasis are very very poor people and no economic policy, which will solve the problems of these tribal people, has been followed. The result is that they are very poor and in order that we bring in all these tribal people in one administration, the first thing that should be done is that the difference between the hills and the plains should be broken there should

[Shri Debabrata Barua]

be one unified administration and not the type of administration that has given to NEFA. In the name of all India services, in the name of all India adminstration, NEFA has been taken away from the contact of the Assamese people. All these tribes—Daflas, Abores and apartannies—speak as between themselves in Assamese; but these people have been isolated from us although because the people of the vally are not business people, they are ordinary people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude now.

Shri Debabrata Barua: I wanted to speak on many subjects, but I have no time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may reserve his remarks for his next speech

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think, it is his maiden speech; he may be given some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri Debabrata Barua: I would request this House to give more attention to the people of Assam It is not merely a question of exploitation between the hills and the plains. The people in this place are very poor. they are not business people, they are not industrialists. I hope this House will give more attention to this question and solve all these problems in a proper manner.

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं काफी अर्से से राष्ट्रपति जी की सवारी को देखता चला आ रहा हूं और उनके भाषणों को भी मैंने काफी अर्से से पढ़ा और सुना है। लेकिन शुक्रगुजार होने के पहले उन की बात में हमें कोई तत्व नजर नहीं आता है। इस बयान से यह जाहिर होता है कि उस में कोई जान नहीं है । यह बयान साबित करता है कि जम्हूरियत और समाजवाद का नारा एक झूठा नारा है।

सब से पहले उन्होंने यह कहा है कि हम 1971 तक फूड के मामले में सेल्फ-सफिशेंट हो जायेंगे। मगर मुझे इस पर बिल्कुल विश्वास नहीं है । चाहे हमारे अपोजीशन के मेम्बर कहें या कांग्रेस के मेम्बर कहें, लेकिन मुझे विश्वास नहीं है कि 1971 तक हमारा मुल्क फूड के मामले मे सेल्फ-सफिशेंट हो सकता है, क्योंकि जितनी हमारी प्लैन्स बनती है उन में जो ऊसरखेज जमीन है, वह खत्म होती जा रही है। दस सालों के अन्दर उस के 25 परसेंट मे फैक्ट्रीज और प्रोजेक्ट्स बन जायेंगी और बाकी में बंजर बन जायेगा । आज कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां फूड शार्टेज है। कोई कहता है कि प्लैन के अन्दर 4 परसेंट शार्टेज है और कोई कहता है कि 7॥ परसेन्ट शार्टेज है। यह 7॥ परसेंट शार्टेज कहां से पैदा हो गई ? इस शार्टेज की तरफ अगर आप देखें और अन्दाजा लगायें तो पता चलेगा कि तीन प्लैन्स के अन्दर जितनी भी ऊसरखेज जमीन थी उस में इतनी फैक्ट्रीज और प्रोजेक्ट्स टाटा, बिरला और डालमिया ने बनाई हैं, गवर्नमेंट ने बनाई हैं, गवर्नमेंट ने कालोनाइजेशन किया हैं, कितनी ही ऊसरखेज जमीन को अनफर्टिलाइज कर दिया जिसका ठिकाना नही है । इन सारी प्लैन्स के अन्दर किसानों को बेरोजगार और बेकार कर दिया जायेगा । हमारी खाद्य समस्या की असली वजह यही है । असली मर्ज यह है कि किसानो को उस जमीन से महरूम कर दिया जाता है जिस में वह तिगुना और चौगुना गल्ला पैदा करता। मजदूरों को फैक्ट्रीज में झाड़ू लगाने के लिये छोड़ देना यह सब से बड़ा गुनाह इस गवर्नमेंट ने किया है, जिसकी वजह से यह पाप हमारे ऊपर लगा है और हमारे यहां शार्टेज आफ फूड हो गई है। अगर गवर्नमेंट की यही पालिसी रहती है और ऐग्रिकल्चरल लैंड को उन्होंने फैक्ट्रीज और प्रोजेक्ट्स में लगा दिया तो इससे ज्यादा भुखमरी होगी और कहत पड़ेगा। खाद्य मंत्री जी

वहां पर हैं नहीं, नहीं तो मैं उनसे कहता कि वह किसी तरीके का रेजोल्यूशन बनायें जिस से कि जो उपजाऊ जमीन हैं, जहां पर खेती हो सकती है और काश्तकार को काम मिल सकता है वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज और प्रोजेक्ट्स बनने से रोका जाय जिससे कि हमारी फूड प्राब्लेम हल हो सके।

इसके अलावा उन्होंने फैमिली प्लैनिंग की बात कही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि गरीब के लिये क्या फैमिली प्लैनिंग होगी। गरीब की जिन्दगी है क्या आखिर। वह मेहनत करता है, मजदूरी करता है, बच्चों को लेकर शाम को बैठ जाता है, बीवी के साथ बातचीत करके समय गुजार देता है। फैमिली प्लैनिंग करनी है तो अमीरों की करो। गरीबों की क्या फैमिली प्लैनिंग होगी। वह आज भी भूखों मरता है और कल भी भूखों मरेगा। आज आप देखिये कि स्टेरिलाइजेशन किस तरह से होता है। जो 60-70 साल के बुड्ढे हैं उनका स्टेरिलाइजेशन किया जा रहा है। इस तरह से काम कैसे चल सकता है।

हमारे बापू जी कहा करते थे कि इस देश में राष्ट्रपति हरिजन होगा। लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से तो यहां हरिजनों का नाम निशान भी नहीं है। न तो आज तक किसी अपोजीशन पार्टी वाले ने कहा और न किसी कांग्रेस वाले ने कहा कि हमारा राष्ट्रपति हरिजन बनना चाहिये। उन की तरफ देखने वाला आज तक कोई पैदा नहीं हुआ। हमारे मुल्क को आजाद हुये बीस साल गुजर गये, लेकिन हरिजनों की हालत वही है जो आज से बीस साल पहले थी। वह पहले भी गोबरही (जानवर के गोबर से निकाला हुआ अनाज) खाता था और आज भी खाता है। पहले भी मरे हुए जानवर का मांस खाता था और अब भी खाता है। इतने दिनों की आजादी के बाद भी उनके साथ ज्यादतियां होती हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले बीस सालों में उनके लिये क्या हुआ? मेरे ख्याल से यह अछूतों की हालत सुधारना ही नहीं चाहती है। उनका जो रिजर्वेशन है वह भी पूरा नहीं हुआ। हां, क्लास फोर में भले ही पूरा हो गया हो, बाकी कहीं भी पूरा नहीं हुआ। मैं क्या राष्ट्रपति का शुक्रिया अदा करूं जब यह हालत देखता चला आ रहा हूं। मैं जो हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार के लोग है और जो अपोजीशन के लोग हैं उन से इस्तदुआ करूंगा कि वह पावर में हैं और वह कुछ करें। अब भी समय है कि इस मुल्क का दिल और दिमाग ठीक कर लिया जाये, वर्ना अगर अछूत और मुसलमान मिल गये तो आप की नैया डावांडोल हो जायेगी। (व्यवधान) स्टेट्स में तो उनकी सरकारें पलट गईं, यहां भी हम पलट देंगे।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि हम कीमतों पर कंट्रोल करेंगे मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार कीमतों को कंट्रोल कर ही नहीं सकती। कीमतें बढ़ती हैं तो स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग बढ़ता है। स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग बढ़ने वाली बात सरकारी मुलाजिमों के साथ ज्यादती है। एक तरफ आप 5 रु० डी० ए० के बढ़ाते हैं दूसरी तरफ 10 रु० महंगाई बढ़ जाती है। इस लिये इस तरह से कोई फायदा मुलाजिमों का नहीं होता है। मैं सरकार से इस्तदुआ करता हूं कि वह इन कीमतों को कैन्चर करे। वह चाहे तो कर भी सकती है। लेकिन अगर न करना चाहे तो नहीं होंगी। बीस साल गुजर गये हैं, और भी गुजर जायेंगे। लेकिन यह मामला चलने वाला नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब नहीं गुजरेगा।

श्री राम सेवक : अभी स्टेट्स मे उन्होंने पलटा खाया है और खा भी रहे हैं। आइंदा सेन्टर मे भी पल्टा खायेंगे।

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi): While speaking on the motion of thanks on the President's Address, I cannot help recalling the country wide discontent . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हू। यहा इतने महत्वपूर्ण भाषण चल रहे हैं और सदन मे गणपूर्ति नही है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no quorum. The hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. Shri P. K. Ghosh may resume his speech now

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I cannot help recalling the countrywide discontent and unrest among the working class and students which we have witnessed during the last twelve months. I do agree with the President that economic difficulties are at the root of much of the discontent. The abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities, and the basic necessities of life, has hit the fixed income group the most The uncertain prospect of employment has brought about frustration and despair among the students.

Our party is committed to the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society or democratic socialism. But after independence, we have seen that the rich have grown richer and the poor poorer. Why have we not been able to achieve our goal? It is because of the capitalists. They have corrupted people in high places They have corrupted the government employees and have evaded taxes. The rates of income tax, estate duty and wealth tax do not leave any scope for the rich to grow richer. But we find that the capitalists have corrupted the people in authority and have evaded taxes. They have resorted to profiteering, blackmarketing and hoarding of foodgrains and amassing of black money.

I have heard voices from the Opposition and the Treasury Benches expressing their grave concern over the mounting corruption among government employees. If we really want to root out corruption, we should first of all increase the salary of the government employees in order to enable them to make both ends meet and pay the high prices for the essential necessities of life. Then and then only can we prescribe deterrent and exemplary punishment for those who continue to take illegal gratification. If corruption can be eradicated tax evasion will be stopped and the income to the exchequer will be doubled. With the extra money got we can easily meet the increased pay bill of the government employees, make education and medical treatement free, construct roads, dig wells in villages and the like so that the benefits from these measures go to the common man.

Some of our friends were advocating stricter measures for controlling the rise in prices In my opinion, excepting the price of food, the prices of other commodities have not gone up. It is the value of the rupee that has gone down. We must understand this There has been inflation because the Rs 2,000 crores that we have invested in our public undertakings have failed to yield any return. According to a special study made by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, we are losing Rs 588 crores worth of industrial output every year as a result of the massive investments we have made in low-yeild public sector undertakings during the last two Plans. We should be realistic in our planning. We must put a temporary halt to starting new industries in public sector and try to consolidate the ones we have already started, and we should see to their efficient performance. Although the short-fall in productoin is attributed

to the abnormal rise in food prices, I should say that it is not the case. There is practically very little food shortage. We have made too much on the small shortage while there has been a fall in production, it has been made up to a great extent by higher imports this year. I feel that the major factor contributing to the high food price is the defective food policy Inter-state movement restrictions, controls, rationing, compulsory procurement, etc. are the main reasons for the disappearance of food from the open market and its sale in high price in the black market.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Too much propaganda about food shortage has led to hoarding in consumer's level, producers' level and traders' level—the latter of course with the motive of profiteering. There has been a short-fall of about 40 per cent in the kharif production in Bihar and Eastern U.P. as a result of which near-famine conditions are prevailing in those areas. After her visit to the drought-affected areas of Gaya, the Prime Minister told the reporters that work was not going on as speedily as she liked. The problem of these areas should beviewed as a national problem and should be solved in that spirt.

The trade gets the maximum advantage under the conditions of restrictions and controls—it creates a climate of monopoly for the unscrupulous business men. If the restrictions are not there, anybody and everybody can enter in the foodgrain trade and there is competition and the profit goes down to 3 or 5 per cent while under restrictions, they make 100 per cent profit. If there was no restriction on movement, the Chief Ministers of the States would not have bothered the Centre every now and then for a higher food quota. Let the Government not waste its energy in managing the movement restrictions, controls, compulsory procurement, Food Corporation and distribution of foodgrains and make a mess of everything, All we need is to check the hoarding effectively and try to make good our deficit by imports till we are self-sufficient. Sir we have seen that the private banks have advanced money to the foodgrain hoarders in contravention of the directive of the Reserve Bank. As a first measure to check hoarding, I would suggest that the Banks should be nationalised. I am also against subsidising the foodgrains the major part of which is being eaten away by the Government officers in the supply department and the traders. The total cost of the subsidy to the national exchequer during the current year is estimated at about Rs. 130 crores. The employees would have been more benefited if this was given to them directly in the form of increment in their salaries in order to enable to them to meet the high price.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must resume his seat.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: One more minute. Sir. It is high time that we concentrated all our energy and available resources for boosting agricultural production and stop dependence on foreign food.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. This is not the way. We should observe at least some discipline.

Shri Dhandapani (Dharampuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should like to congratulate you, Sir, for your historic ruling on the langauge issue. We are happy that our mother tongue, as also the other regional languages, have at least come to be recongnized as equal to Hindi. We are now free to address this august House in our own language, Tamil. The recent ruling on the language issue has removed a great barrier and we from the South hope that those hon. Members whose mother-tongue is Hindi

[Shri Dhandapani]

will welcome our speaking in our mother-tongue and try to go through the translations of our speech in Hindi or English. As several hon. Members from the North insist that Hindi should be learnt by us, we hope and appeal to them to try to learn at least one South Indian language which they can easily do during their tenure as Members of this House. To resolve this conflict once and for all, simultaneous translation, as suggested by senior members of this House, is the only solution and expenses in connection with this proposal should not stand in the way of the implementation of this proposal.

Coming to the Address by our President, it is most disappointing in several respects, notably on economic issues. One could easily understand the difference in the speech of the President on the eve of the last Republic Day snd the present Address. The President's Address reflects the mind of the present Government. It is silent on the need to take effective measures to curb the rise in prices. There is a bald statement that the Government will do its best to achieve this objective. The results so far the not yielded the desired effect. Prices of essential commodities are going up day by day and I am sure the prices must gone very much even after the Address of the President. Our country's economy is controlled by a few industrial magnets The Monopolies Inquiry Commission had gone into this problem and it is not known whether Government is taking the follow-up action. In this connection, I would like to urge the Government to nationalise Banks Our former Finance Minister, Shri T T. Krishnamachari, a strong protagonist of the Bank nationalisation, once stated as follows at Tiruchirapalli. It will be useful for me to quote what he has said: I quote from the Press report.

"Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, former Finance Minister, expressed himself strongly in favour of nationalisation of banks. Speaking at an informal meeting of bankers here this evening, Mr. Krishnamachari felt that ownership of banks by the State was a security for employees as well as depositors. Mr. Krishnamachart humorously pointed out that as Finance Minister, he knew the horoscope of every businessman in India. He also referred to a case of one particular director (bank director) who lent Rs. 7.5 crores to himself."

According to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, nationalisation of banks would be beneficial to employees of the Banks as well as depositors.

The policies pursued by the Government had crippled the country's economy and worsened the conditions of the toiling masses. The real wages had gone down during the three five year plans The economic situation prevailing at present was a cause of grave anxiety.

I come from Coimbatore District in Madras State, popularly known as the Manchester of Madras. Due to cotton crisis, several factories were working for about 5 days a week. Some Textile mills are being closed down and some are on the verge of closure. There is industrial unrest in the area. In this connection, I should like to bring to the notice of this House that a big industrial undertaking, textool Company, is closed down for the last about 15 days The reason must be due to bad management. Over 4500 employees are unemployed I would appeal to the Central Government to take immediate action to take over this Company under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, so as to see that production of vital machine tools is not stopped. It will help its employees also.

I was an ex-employee of the State Bank of India before my election to the Lok Sabha. I had served the State Bank for more than 10 years and I have a fairly good knowledge of its working which is far from satisfactory. The relations between the management and the employees

are not cordial owing to the unhelpful attitude adopted by the management to the demands of the workers. The Staff Federation of the State Bank employees has submitted a charter of demands to the management. Even though talks are going on for a long time nothing tangible could be achieved owing to the adamant and bureaucratic attitude of the management. If disputes could not be solved through discussions, they should be referred to arbitration. When the Bank employees went on strike for 22 days in 1960, their dispute was referred to the National Bank Tribunal by Shri Morarji Desai, the then Finance Minister. Shri Morarji Desai appointed Shri K. T. Shah as Chairman of the Commission. The tribunal completely ignored the legitimate claims of the bank employees and its award has not done justice to them. It is high time that the Government intervened and saw that the employees' demands were met without further delay.

The salaries and perquisites of a section of officers of the bank are exorbitantly high. If we consider the salaries of the Ministers, the salaries and other emoluments drawn by the senior officers of the bank are unconscionably high and there is room for reducing the same.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request the hon. Member to conclude his remarks now?

Shri Dhandapani: Yes, Sir. I am sorry to state that the Central Government have not done anything to help the unfortunate refugees from Burma and Ceylon. Most of these unfortunate people hail from Madras. The refugee problem should be considered as an all-India issue and proper help should be rendered by the Central Government for the rehabilitation of the refugees.

As you are aware, my party that is, the DMK has formed the Government in Madras. It is the people's victory against the Congress misrule. People all over India thought that the Congress in Madras was impregenable, but the intelligent voters of our State gave the lie to this and they voted the Congress out of power

With these words, I resume my seat, and I thank you for the opportunity afforded to me to speak on this occasion.

18.47 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—*Contd.*

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1967, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, at its sitting held on the 4th April, 1967.'

2. I lay on the Table of the House the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

18.48 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENTS ADDRESSED—*Contd.*

Shri S. R. Damani (Sholapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will try my best to confine my remarks within a few minutes. I beg to support the motion of thanks moved by the hon Shri Hanumanthaiya.

In the beginning, I would like to say a few words about the fourth Five

[Shri S. R. Damani]

Year Plan. This Plan has been framed to achieve self-sufficiency in food within five years, and in order to achieve self-sufficiency, all action has been taken, and the cost has gone up to about Rs. 23,750 crores. I entirely agree with the idea of achieving self-sufficiency as early as possible, even with greater sacrifices that the country has to make

In this connection, I have to make a very important suggestion. This Plan has neither been approved by the previous Parliament nor the State Governments, as was done in the case of the previous three Plans. This Plan is going to be approved by this August body, and with the new State Governments now. Therefore, the period of the Plan should be shifted from 1966—71 to 1967—1972, in support of this point, I beg to submit that the responsibility for the proper execution of the Plan will devolve on the present Parliament and the State Governments.

The second point is that a major portion of the Plan will be completed during the life time of this august body and therefore they can look after the progress with full responsibility.

Thirdly, there is the question of resources. The problem of resources for implementing the projects properly will have to be solved to some extent, and finally, there will be adequate time for executing the work undertaken in the Plan. This is an important thing and it should be consider in all its aspects.

In regard to this Plan, many hon. Members have pointed out the shortage of food and have emphasised the question of augmenting the production in agriculture. It is an important matter. My experience is, self-sufficiency can be achieved quickly if proper steps are taken to increase the per-acre yield. Our pre-acre yield is much lower than other countries. In some cases, our yield is only 25 per cent of the yield in other countries. So, priority should be given to increase our per-acre yield. I can give my experience. My constituency is Sholapur, which is a jowar-growing area. In the last two years hybrid seeds of jowar were sown and fertilisers were supplied to them properly. As a result of that, the yield has gone up by 100 per cent. Previously the per-acre yield was 9 to 12 maunds. Now it has come up to 22 to 25 maunds

Secondly, the Federation of Cotton Textile Mills was carrying on extensive experiments to increase the yield of cotton in 20,000 acres of land. I am happy to say that in those 20,000 acres the yield went up by 100 per cent Our average yield of cotton is 175 lbs. After this experiment, the yield has gone up to 350 lbs. This shows that if we concentrate on increasing the per-acre yield, the short-fall can be covered easily and quickly Therefore, all efforts should be made to set up factories for producing fertilisers Also, hybrid seed farms should be established throughout the country.

The public sector undertakings have played a very important part in developing industries in the country. They have supplied raw material, intermediaries, plants and machinery to other industries and industries have developed in the country. But the working of the public sector undertakings is not very satisfactory. In the fourth plan, the public undertakings are going to play a very important part. They should be managed in a commercial way and Government should get a proper return. The total investment in these undertakings at present is Rs. 2200 crores. The yield is roughly 3½ per cent. It should be 10 per cent. For that, will give some suggestions.

The administrative and technical staff should be carefully selected in advance before commencing a project and there should not be any change or transfer of such people till the project is completed, so that they can be held responsible for any delay or

defects in the satisfactory execution of the project. Secondly, the working results of a project depends much on obtaining proper production. If proper production is not obtained, the concern has to sustain a loss. Therefore, proper care should be exercised in appointing persons to such posts. They should be appinted exclusively for that project for longer periods with reasonable remumeration and they should not have any lien on Government service. Now the officials who are appointed in these undertakings are transferred and again re-transferred to Government. In this way, they could not look after the projects properly. The results are unsatisfactory. Therefore, the practice of giving lien on government service should be discontinued so that they can show their merit and they can give better results.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this time. I have many more things to say, I will reserve them for some other occasion.

Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury (Cooch Behar) Sir, it is very much unfortunate, as it seems, that I have been allowed a chance to speak in this House when hon. Members have started diserting the House, but I thank you very much for at least giving me this chance when there are hardly five minutes left. Still I have been given this chance and within this brief period I shall try to finish what I would like to speak.

The first thing I would like to mention is this problem of food. We have much talked about this problem. One thing which my hon. friends have not mentioned is, what is the net *per capita* availability. So long it has been told that India is deficit in food. We quite agree with this particular aspect But what is the amount of deficiency that we have actually in the country? We are given these rations. We get our foodgrains from ration shops. What is the actual quantum that we are being given. In the statutory ration areas we are given 1750 grams per week, sometimes it goes up to 2000 grams per week. In some States, as for example, West Bengal, about which I can say definitely, it is not more than 1800 grams or 1900 grams per week.

What is the actual food we have in this country? This is the most important thing that has to be considered by the Government and also my hon. friends on both sides of the House. I would like to put forward certain figures from the statistics that has been compiled in this Bulletin on food statistics published in February, 1966 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation. I would like to give a broad outline here. It has been given here that in 1951 the daily net per capita availability was 334.5 grams In 1952 the daily net availability of cereals *per capita* was 326 grams. In this way you will find the figures up to 1965 and it comes up to 411.1 grams.

It has been argued very well that our population has increased since 1951 quite abnormally up to this time. What we find here is while in 1961 the population was 363.4 million the daily net *per capita* availability of cereals—not to speak of pulses because there is a separate list for that—was 334 grams. In 1952 the population went up to 369 million and the daily *per capita* availability came down to 326 grams. If we go through the whole list we will find that it is not actually the problem of population that we are being confronted with. While in 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54 there had not been so much scarcity of food, we did not cry so much for food, we did not import so much quantity of food from foreign countries even then our daily *per capita* net availability was 334 grams, 326 grams and 348 grams respectively. With the increase in population we find that the daily *per capita* availability of cereals is 411.1 grams. I

[Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury]

place this particular point before the House with emphasis so that it might be considered. When we had a daily net *per capita* availability of 411 grams even with the increase in population, how much are we given? We are given practically three-fourth of this quantity. Where does the food go then?

19 hrs.

Here I would like to mention another point. The daily net per capita availability has been calculated on the basis of the population of 1965. The population then was 487 million and the daily per capita availability 411 grams. If we just remove 20 per cent from this population, those who do not require food, such as infants, invalids and those sick people who require lesser quantity of food what do we find? We will find that the per capita availability for the other people should be much more than this figure.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury: I may be allowed to continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, that is not possible. He should conclude now.

Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury: So, I once again place this particular point before the House. Our deficit in foodgrains is not to the extent as is mentioned here. I do concede that India is deficit in food supplies, but not to the extent made out here. The most important point is that we have not been able to stop the hoarders and the monopolists. So, the first thing that we have to do is to take stern action against the hoarders and put them behind the prison bars Then they will not be able to play with foodstuffs and our food supply position will improve. For want of time I am not able to deal with the other subjects.

19.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 5, 1967/Chaitra 15, 1889 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II——61 (Ai) LSD—5-5-67—670.